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ANALYST HITS U.S. RESPONSES TO ARMS INITIATIVES

PM041101 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Jun 86 p 9

[M. Maksimov article under the rubric "The Main Topic": "What Is MAD?"]

[Text] This abbreviation is now being used more frequently in politicians' speeches and commentators' articles in the West: "MAD is an acknowledgment of the realities of our day," "MAD ensure peace on the planet," "MAD is what everyone needs"... So what is MAD? MAD means "mutually assured destruction." It seems that we are all provided with enough of that, even some to spare. True, for some people that surplus is plainly insufficient, they want to add to it. But why? In order to be assured of destruction many times over? In any case, they are trying to make policy out of the condition in which mankind finds itself (and MAD is a sign of that condition).

Washington has yet to give a clear response to the new Soviet initiatives set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, or to the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact members in Budapest. Let us not anticipate events, but we will observe that THE NEW YORK TIMES' assertions that the White House is "seriously studying" the recent proposals in the arms control sphere allow us to suppose that perhaps this time something will change in the position of the administration, where elements of the MAD policy still prevail.

What is the basis for this optimistic assumption? Above all, it is based on the nature of the Soviet initiatives themselves, which make it possible to seek new approaches and clear the way for nuclear arms reduction. These initiatives undoubtedly facilitate the quest for mutually advantageous accords at the Geneva talks.

How has the United States responded so far to previous Soviet proposals: on the nuclear test moratorium with on-site verification, on a sharp reduction in Euromissiles and new efforts in the strategic arms control sphere? With an intensification of what are bashfully called "regional conflicts" with an increase in aid to the "contras," who are being defeated in Nicaragua; with deliveries of portable Stinger antiaircraft missiles to the Afghan dushman and the UNITA bandits in Angola; and finally, with the piratical raid on Libya.

All the same, in the opinion of the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, since the Geneva meeting President Reagan can no longer simply shrug off the Soviet initiatives. He has even been forced to admit that they are not without interest, although, on the other hand, he does not want to give up the idea of trying to stifle the Soviet economy by dragging it into a destructive race to create a "space shield."

Let us observe that since 1945 nuclear weapons have never once been used for military purposes. Do people say that this is the result of the fear of MAD? To some extent. But the crux of the matter is that militarism is beginning to find roundabout ways, and these lie in the creation of new weapons (for instance, laser weapons) that would not be inferior to nuclear weapons in terms of destructive properties. They add nonnuclear "deterrence" to nuclear, with, for instance, the "Rogers Plan," which makes provision for a "second echelon" strike against the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries.

What was proposed in Budapest? A substantial reduction in armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, a gradual reduction, according to an agreed timetable and with constnat preservation of the military equilibrium at lower levels without detriment to anyone's security. In other words, if you had four "nuclear stones," now you would then keep three -- it will make it easier to walk!

But the whole point is that some people in Washington would like to get hold of even more stones. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper observes in this connection: "The most important question is whether President Reagan will have the determination to cut short the quarreling in the administration and make his officials apply every effort to achieve an agreement." The newspaper believes that the disputes and distortions over the departure from SALT II and the inability to set forth a consistent U.S. policy are explained by the strengthening of the positions of those who support a so-called hard line since the Geneva meeting. It tries to create the impression that certain forces alongside the White House, rather than its chief himself, are to blame for everything. Well, we shall see. In any event, as M.S. Gorbachev stated, if the American side ignores our initiatives again this time, it will be obvious that the present U.S. Administration is playing an unseemly game on a very serious matter on which mankind's future depends.

P.S. President Reagan delivered a speech on arms control in Glassboro (New Jersey). Alas, it was only high-flown words about American peaceability and less high-flown words about the "communists' machinations," and the President said that "talk alone is not enough" and it is time to "take action for the sake of peace." Indeed it is time!

NATO RESPONSE TO EAST BLOC INITIATIVES AWAITED

PM071606 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel of the Reserve V. Chernyshev under the rubric "Policy of Peace Against Policy of War": "Now It Is Up to NATO to Respond"]

[Text] The European Continent, which has been turned into an arena of bloody wars on many occasions through the centuries, is now the epicenter of military confrontation between the two military-political alliances. The concentration of troops and armaments here has reached a particularly dangerous level. The reduction of this confrontation and the prevention of the threat of war now constitute an immediate political and military-strategic task of exceptional importance.

Taking into account the situation prevailing in the continent and in the world, the Warsaw Pact states adopted, at the Political Consultative Committee conference, an address to NATO states and all European countries containing a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. This program is highly important by virture of its effect on a wide range of factors.

First, it constitutes a weighty supplement to the program, put forward by the Soviet Union, for the complete liquidation of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons everywhere by the end of this century. The factor of the interconnection of nuclear and nonnuclear means plays a considerable role. Given a comprehensive approach, in other words a parallel process of liquidating mass destruction weapons and considerably reducing armed forces and conventional armaments, reductions in one sphere would stimulate progress in the other.

Second, the elaboration of relevant accords in line with this program would make it possible to reduce the groups of armed forces in Europe by more than 1 million men by the early nineties. A significant reduction of the tactical strike aviation of both military-political alliances in Europe and a reduction of the concentration of troops along the line of contact at the very outset would lead to the diminution of the danger of surprise attack, a buildup of mutual confidence, and the consolidation of stability on the European Continent.

Third, a start would be made on the reduction of nuclear weapons of an operational-tactical designation with a range (operational radius) of up to 1,000 km, since the reduction of formations and units would also involve the reduction of their standard complement of weapons [shtatnyye vooruszhniya], including nuclear ones.

Fourth, the reductions zone proposed by the socialist countries --from the Atlantic to the Urals -- offers an opportunity to considerably expand international cooperation in the sphere of ensuring security in Europe through active participation by all Warsaw pact and NATO countries. After all, some of these countries are now taking part in, for example, the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe with only a consultative vote.

Fifth, the European countries that do not belong to the military-political alliances, in other words the neutral and nonaligned states, will now be able to take part in talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments and inthe verification [kontrol] of the execution of all decisions. The Finnish press, for example, emphasizes that the Warsaw Pact states' proposal offers Finland a wonderful opportunity to galvanize its foreign policy and to contribute by all means toward the implementation of this initiative.

Sixth, by means of their initiatives, the socialist countries have demonstrated once more the groundlessness of the "argument" by Western opponents of detente -- the argument about supposed "failure to provide" verification [kontrol] measures in the disarmament proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states. For example, this "argument" has been constantly used by NATO countries to camouflage their unconstructive stance at the Vienna talks. The mass media in the West are now singling out in particular the verification [kontrol] measures proposed by the socialist countries, including international procedures up to on-site inspections. "This is the key to breaking the deadlock at the Vienna talks," the West German newspaper WESTFLISCHE RUNDSCHAU declared, for example.

On the whole, as THE WASHINGTON POST noted, the proposed program "combines the Soviet arms control proposals in a single whole formulated in order to attract the attention of the Western public." The new Warsaw Pact proposals, Japan's NIHON KEIZAI wrote, are obviously attractive for Western Europe. The USSR and its allies have boosted the growing belief in Europe that the East, not the West, is really interested in disarmament, America's ABC-TV concluded.

Many politicians, public figures, and mass media in Western Europe offer objective assessments of the conference results and the initiatives put forward. The proposals must be positively evaluated insofar as they contain a number of constructive elements, H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the FRG Bundestag, declared. J. Rau, prime minister of North Rhein-Westphalia and candidate for federal chancellor in the FRG elections, emphasized that the Soviet Union is really interested in a disarmament dialogue and that the West must not take this as a sign of weakness. It is necessary to take advantage of this opportunity, not to ignore the "signals" from the East, and not to leave them without response, he called.

At the same time, certain circles in Washington and some other NATO captials are attempting to discredit the socialist countries' proposals, to diminish their attractiveness in the eyes of the people, and to downgrade and raise doubts about the main point -- the feasibility of military detente in Europe. Some U.S. "experts," unwilling to deviate from their well-trodden path despite the actural facts, claim that the Warsaw Pact proposals supposedly "do not take the Western point of view into account," "contain nothing new," are "unrealistic," and so on. W at has given rise to such verbiage? The answer to this question was given by Britain's DAILY MAIL: "The large scale of the program proposed by the Warsaw Pact has stunned NATO observers."

The main point, however, is evidently their total unwillingness to effect any reductions of armed forces and armaments at all. It is, after all, the United States and NATO that have been keeping the Vienna talks idling for almost 13 years now.

At official level, the NATO countries did not, on this occasion, bring themselves to reject outhright the new initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states. Hitherto, their reaction has boiled down to just one point: promises to give these initiatives "serious study." U.S. President R. Reagan declared his "interest in studying them," and Vice President G. Bush declared that "some of their aspects are promising, and we welcome them." According to a statement by a Netherlands Foreign Ministry spokesman, his government believes that the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals must be evaluated positively.

At the same time one can already perceive in statements by representatives of NATO countries and of the United States in particular, an unwillingness to depart from the old unconstructive stance. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in particular declared that "the very first step toward reduction must make provision for larger reductions of their (the Warsaw Pact countries' -- V. Ch.) forces compared with ours, since their forces are numerically stronger."

There is no real justification for such statements insofar as approximate equality of armed forces and armaments between NATO and the Warsaw Pact does exist in Europe. These statements are based on the unrealistic desire to obtain military advantages both by building up their own armaments and at the negotiaiton table. This is an obviously hopeless task.

The socialist countries will not allow anyone to perceive them as Lebensraum [zhiznennoye prostranstvo] for alien appetites and revanchist aspirations. But we do say to the West: Seriously accecpt our proposals for the liquidation of medium-range nuclear missile weapons, seriously accept the proposal for the reduction of conventional armaments -- and an opportunity will emerge to substantially ease tension in the continent. Our troops are not permanently anchored in other countries. But the anchors must be weighed simultaneously and by everyone.

The future will show wheter the NATO countries are prepared to take a realistic path and abandon their claims to military superiority. It is perfectly clear that the fate of peace must not be left in the hands of imperialism, nor must imperialist reaction be allowed to impose an aggravation of the military-political confrontation upon mankind. This would mean only one thing -- a slide toward nuclear war. "Peace can be preserved," Conrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the 10th PZPR Congress, "only through joint efforts by all states and all people."

CHERNYSHOV VIEWS EUROPEAN CONTINENT ARMS STOCKPILE

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshov writes:

Much interest is displayed in the Soviet-French summit dialogue in Europe and in the world as a whole. The interest is only natural: The situation imperatively calls for a new thinking, for the rejection of outdated concepts and for awareness of utmost responsibility for the future. Those on the other side of the ocean are still regarding Europe as a theatre of operations, a battleground of every sort of "limited" wars, nuclear and conventional. This political thinking, however, is hopelessly outdated.

In Europe there are two three-million-strong troop groupings with advanced tanks, missiles, planes, helicopters, anti-missile systems and other weapons and combat technology: 94 combat-ready NATO divisions (counting French and Spanish forces) and 78 divisions of the Warsaw Treaty countries. There are collossal stockpiles of nuclear weapons: The West European arsenals alone contain more than 7,000 nuclear munitions. These are just some figures illustrating what is usually referred to as armed confrontation in Europe. Moreover, conventional weapons are being constantly improved and becoming more and more sophisticated and powerful, which makes them similar in their effects to weapons of mass destruction. The nuclear arms arsenals are being constantly upgraded. New American medium-range missiles continue to be deployed in the West European NATO countries and the British and French nuclear arms arsenals are being modernized.

West Germany is intensively whipping up its war preparations.

Any war, nuclear or conventional, is extremely dangerous to the European Continent. Just a few conventional shells falling on any of its 150 atomic reactors or hundreds of chemical plants will cause countless deaths even without the use of nuclear weapons. Any armed conflict, nuclear or conventional, in Europe could trigger world castastrophe. This fuse must be removed! Our continent, which has seen the horrors of many wars, and which has accumulated valuable experience of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems, now has every opportunity to set an example for the coexistence of sovereign, different but peaceful states, aware of their interdependence and building their relations on trust.

The main path to this goal goes through the delivery of Europe from the explosive burden of armaments. Is this task realistic for Europe? Yes, it is. Europe has sufficient economic and political potentialities firmly and confidently to speak for itself, to decide its problems and to seek progress at all the talks. Large-scale Soviet initiatives, including a program for the development of a comprehensive system of international security, a program for the stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of the current century, concrete proposals for the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe and a detailed plan for reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in the continent from the Atlantic to the Urals, offer a realistic base for a search for mutually acceptable steps to strengthen European and world security.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals makes it possible to remove in practice all the fears, both hypocritical and real, regarding the imbalance of forces in any type of weaponry between the confronting military groups.

The USSR has just called for taking a fresh look at the problem of lowering the conventional balance of forces. There is known to exist rough parity in conventional armaments in Europe. It does not mean, of course, complete equality in the numbers of divisions and armaments of every type. The armed forces of the sides are diversified and differently organized. Spokesman for the NATO countries often use this circumstance to justify their unwillingness to reduce the armed forces and armaments -- one example of such approach is the Western position at the Vienna talks.

Refusing to consider arms cuts, NATO officials usually claimed that it was very difficult to collate diverse types of armaments and to work out "equivalents" for their comparison. Now this artificial argument has been brushed aside: The Soviet Union stated that the West should reduce those weapons in which it has superiority whereas the USSR will not hesitate to cut back the surplus in those weapons in which a Soviet superiority exists.

Another steps has thus been taken in a truly mutual search for a balance of forces at a lower level.

This task is both realistic and urgent and the Soviet Union has every right to expect a positive and concrete response from the West. Given political will in the NATO countries, Europe could play a special role in a drastic turnaround towards a policy of peace.

ANALYST NOTES CRUCIAL NATURE OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

PM081539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent M. Kostikov: "Time for Decisions To Strengthen Confidence and Security in Europe"]

[Text] Stockholm, Jun -- The sun glints on the glass facade of Stockholm's "Kulturhuset" which faces the square called Sergelstorg. The ground floor acts as the capital's busy social and cultural center. The top floor is in the hands of international politicians and experts. It is housing the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The present stage began on 10 June with, as they say here, the "wind in its favor." It is hoped here in the "Kulturhuset" that the new peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states, proclaimed in Budapest in the appeal signed by the leaders of the allied socialist countries, will accelerate the "ship of talks." Their program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe and the proposed measures on strengthening mutual confidence have a direct bearing on the aims of the Stockholm conference.

This important international forum has already completed most of its journey. Some 2 and 1/2 years of hard work have been completed. The two final sessions are to come. Can one expect success? How substantive will the final document be?

After a long period of marking time, the range of questions to be incorporated in the final document was finally decided last fall. The list contains, in particular, the topics of advance notification of military activity, exchange of observers and annual plans for military activity, and the limitation of the latter's scale. One important point is the question of nonuse of force in international relations and its specific application to the European Continent. These advances were achieved as a result of persistent efforts by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The businesslike, constructive position of the group of neutral and nonaligned states has also contributed to progress in Stockholm.

A second important step was the creation of a mechanism for preparing and elaborating the final accords. Since the beginning of 1986 five working groups have been functioning under the leadership of coordinators from neutral and nonaligned countries. But the elaboration of accords is proceeding slowly, and it relates not so much to the central question as to peripheral, secondary matters. This is basically due to the destructive position of the United States and its closest allies. Washington's rhetoric and the hardening of the U.S. foreign policy line are evident here too, in Stockholm. The absence of reciprocal steps by the NATO countries toward the achievement of accords and toward the quest for solutions to unresolved problems is accompanied by a patent desire to use the conference to acquire one-sided advantages. When this does not happen, the Natoites, with a vigor worthy of better application, start erecting artificial barriers and try to tighten the knots of contradictions and lead the conference into an impasse.

By what they say the diplomats from the United States and other NATO countries seem to be in favor of the USSR's proposal on solving the problem of providing notification of major military exercises in two parts, that is, agreeing now to give notification of major ground and air force exercises, leaving the question of naval activity to the next stage of the conference.

But in fact, they are placing in its path a palisade of self-seeking provisos. For example, they have refused outright to give notification of independent aircraft activity [samostoyatelnaya deyatelnost aviatsii]. The United States is still trying to keep the transfer of forces to the European zone outside the notification framework.

In view of the crucial nature of the present decisive stage of elaboration of the final document, the Soviet delegation put forward in the previous session specific proposals to contribute to the achievement of success. They related to notification of major exercises by ground forces -- to be conducted both independently or jointly with any components of air or naval forces, amphibious or airborne forces -- with the simultaneous indication of the number of divisions, as well as of independent exercises by aircraft.

How do things stand at the conference regarding such fundamental confidence and security issues as the nonuse of force principle put forward at the initiative of the socialist countries? From the very start the NATOites resisted discussion on this topic in every way. Ultimately they have had to consent both to its examination and to the formulation of the text of an accord. Here too, however, that same approach was discernible: verbal consent and, in practice, stubborn opposition to the solution of problems.

Now, as we near the end of the present stage of the conference, 19 September, the time has come for the participants to display the proper statesmanlike approach and will for a political solution in the interests of strengthening security and world peace.

In the 11 June 1986 Budapest appeal to the NATO states and all European countries the Warsaw Pact states once again advocated the fruitful completion of the first stage of the Stockholm conference. According to many observers in the "Kulturhuset," the proposals put forward in that major document, including the one on measures on strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament on our continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals, can give dynamic momentum to the current phase of the Stockholm conference's work and contribute to its fruitful completion. There was interest here in the idea expressed in the appeal that the proposals on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe could be a specific topic of discussion at the second stage of the Stockholm forum.

The results of the current stage of the conference will be an indicator of the readiness primarily of the European states themselves to ensure the strengthening of confidence and security on the continent. A positive outcome at the conference would be a new stimulus to the development of all aspects of the all-European process that began in Helsinki and would help to improve the world political climate.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD041547 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Geneva, 4 Jul (TASS) -- "At the center of attention of the Conference on Disarmament, which continues its work here, are various aspects of the issues related to averting nuclear war and limiting the arms race. This was stressed in the speech of V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, that many recent events and particularly the accident at the Chernobyl AES, raised the curtain on what mankind is threatened with in the case of nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union has forwarded a set of initiatives on creating an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power on the basis of close cooperation between all states.

This issue is a prerogative of the IAEA. However, the other side of the problem is banning the use of radioactive materials for harmful purposes, both through the use of radiological weapons and an attack on nuclear installations. The Conference on Disarmament has to make its own weighty contribution to solving this issue." [passage omitted]

UN COMMITTEE ON WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS

LD081015 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 8 TASS -- A world disarmament conference remains a major element of the efforts to limit and reverse the arms race, primarily the race with nuclear weapons, the U.N. Special Committee for the World Disarmament Conference says in a report. A regular session of the committee opened at the headquarters of the international community. The members of the committee are to approve the report, which will go to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly. Delegates point out in their speeches that the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries could provide a good basis for talks at a world disarmament conference on ending the stockpiling of the arms arsenals and on preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Further Report

LD082229 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] New York, July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The socialist countries regard the world conference on disarmament as an important and timely step on the road towards pooling the efforts of the states throughout the world in the name of removing the threat of a nuclear war and curbing the arms race.

The representatives of Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union, speaking at a current session of the U.N. Special Committee for the World Conference on Disarmament here, stressed that this forum could become an important instrument in the cause of practical disarmament. The nuclear age forcefully calls for a new approach to international relations, calls for states with a different social systems to pool their efforts in the name of radically ameliorating the world political climate, said Yevgeniy Golovko, representative of the USSR.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH NORWAY ON CSCE MEETING

PM080850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Norwegian Consultations"]

[Text] Oslo, 4 Jul -- Consultations were held here on 3 July between Norwegian and Soviet Foreign Ministry representatives on questions dealing with preparations for the third meeting of representatives of states participating in the CSCE in Vienna this fall.

On the same day the Soviet representatives were received by Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM081235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov: "International Review"]

[Text] The year 1986 abounds in events. Of prime importance among them are the congresses of the fraternal socialist countries. The Cuban Communists' forum met in Havana in early February. It was followed by congresses in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the GDR, Mongolia, and Yugoslavia. And this week the 10th PZPR Congress ended in Warsaw. World socialism, which knows no oppressors nor oppressed, is characterized by collectivism and comradely mutual assistance, the triumph of the ideas of freedom, the inseparable unity of the rights and obligations of every member of society, the dignity of the individual, genuine humanism, and a desire to preserve and strengthen peace. These features are embodied in the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses that have been held.

Come Rain or Shine!

"I want to assure the congress and the entire Polish people that we will remain your friends, come rain or shine!" -- this is what M.S. Gorbachev said from the rostrum of the 10th PZPR Congress.

If you cast your mind's eye over the 5-year period between the congresses, you will see beyond any doubt that the political weather, especially at the beginning of this period, was unfavorable for communists and all the Polish working people.

But the party stood its ground and went over to the offensive. The optimism which characterized the 10th congress is based on its faith in the working class, in the firm alliance of workers and peasants. Enhancing the activeness and combat capability of all the party's components and strengthening its links with the masses were the focus of delegates' attention.

Imperialist reaction's plans to transform Poland into a European proving ground for the organizers of an all-out anticommunist crusade came to nothing. Its attempts to turn back the wheel of history, to undermine the distribution of forces in Europe, and to destabilize its postwar structure failed. However, that does not mean that the enemies of socialist Poland have laid down their arms. Thus, both on the eve of the congress and during its proceedings, hostile centers in the West conducted a noisy campaign. "Strange as it may seem," W. Jaruzelski noted in his 1 July address to Warsaw workers, "we are pleased about this. Had the congress been bypassed in silence, it would indicate that its work was not very important. However, if the opponent is losing his nerve, if he is resorting to his 'big guns,' it means that our road is successful, that we must continue to travel this road."

I recall what the Polish leader replied to my question about the fate of the sanctions adopted by the U.S. Administration against Poland during a briefing for journalists from different countries in Warsaw 2 years ago. We do not deny that the restrictions have had a profound impact on the material existence of our people, he said. However, paradoxical as it may seem, sanctions have proved quite useful to Poland. We have grown smarter. We have learned to rely more on our own initiative. And above all, we have been able to move on to the next, more profound form of relations, to economic integration with our socialist partners.

The integration theme occupied a worthy place in the work of the 10th PZPR Congress.

Delegates said that in accelerating the integration processes the fraternal countries must pursue their own socialist path and keep their own socialist aims in mind. Their common interest will help them to find solutions which will impart a new rhythm and pace to the entire process of socialist economic integration.

The congress was evidence and confirmation of the tremendous significance of Poland's friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR and of its determination to rely firmly on its ties with the socialist community. The Polish communists' forum, which adopted the first program in the party's history, proved once again that there is no room in socialist society for forces which pursue discord, confrontation, or war.

Socialism today is an international reality, it is an alliance of states, closely tied together by political, economic, cultural, and defense interests. Taking a swipe at the socialist system, trying to pluck out a country from our community, means encroaching on the will of the peoples, encroaching on world peace.

Fewer Weapons, Greater Security

Let me list the most important foreign policy steps taken by our country during the first half of 1986 alone -- in the year which has been declared the Year of Peace by the United Nations.

In January it put forward a program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. At the 27th CPSU Congress the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security was advanced. This was followed by specific proposals which represent a key to an agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles from Europe. A quest was launched for special accords with the West European nuclear powers -- Britain and France. Measures to eliminate the chemical threat were submitted. In May we extended for the third time the moratorium on nuclear tests which now spans a whole year. And finally, in June, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, the USSR put forward a detailed plan for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms throughout the continent from the Atlantic to the Urals.

This shows how many rows of bricks our country has laid in the edifice of security and disarmament. Its actions are the translation into reality of the very logic of the present time -- fewer weapons, greater security.

However, no edifice can consist of just one wall, of course, no matter how thick that wall is. So how is the work progressing on the other, the Western side? Well, it appears that on that side of the building of secure peace, the sledgehammer rather than the trowel is being used and that everything that was built and cemented during the years of detente is persistently being wrecked. And what is even more incredible is that, while swinging the sledgehammer for all it is worth, Washington continues to hold forth about its desire for disarmament. This leads to a strange "work" rhythm: bombastic assurances about the love of peace are made with one breath, while with the next breath another step is taken toward dismantling the disarmament agreements.

I will recount one of the sequences of this rhythm. Speaking in Glassboro recently, President Reagan admitted, albeit not without reservations, the importance of the new proposals for nuclear arms reductions put forward by the USSR. Now, he declared, a turning point may have been reached in the efforts aimed at strengthening security and peace everywhere.

But where are the actions to bear out his words? Well, there is the "American-style" deadlock at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, where the U.S. delegation has evaded discussion of the Soviet side's proposals even on its favorite topic of verification [kontrol]. There is also C. Weinberger's 1 July press conference, at which he said literally the following: "I am pleased to tell you today that, within the framework of our research, the FLAG weapons system destroyed a target last Friday which was moving at three times the speed of sound.... Obviously, we are very pleased."

Well, these are the winding ways which lead to "star wars"! And no matter how pleased the Pentagon chief is, his sober-minded compatriots are only too well aware that another "black Friday" has been entered on the U.S. calendar with the help of the FLAG system.

Attempts are made to drown the voices of reason heard increasingly loudly in the United States. And the cacophony of militarist trumpets is once again considered the most suitable means. Washington, the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes sarcastically, is spinning saga about an impenetrable space shield which is supposed to provide protection against nuclear arms. The Pentagon's Richard Perle claims that any U.S. senator who refuses to vote for equipping B-52 bombers with air-launched cruise missiles will be siding with the Russians. And so on and so forth.

Who Needs "The Rape of Europa?"

However, it is not just Washington that fails to display a serious approach to the problem of war and consequently to the problem of mankind's survival. The governments of a number of other NATO states are also suffering from this failing. Including states which verbally dissociate themselves from the Pentagon's dangerous twists and turns but which ultimately give way to pressure from across the ocean and therefore must accept a considerable share of the responsibility for the intensification of the arms race.

And sometimes it seems that certain West European politicians are prepared to "touch up" the well-known painting "The Rape of Europa" by adding brushstrokes, judging by the ease with which they sell out to the United States the national interests of their countries and the fate of the continent's 700 million-strong population.

And here is an interesting detail: In interviewing British Foreign Secretary G. Howe, the right-wing West German newspaper DIE WELT did not spare M. Thatcher's pride. The correspondent remarked that the British opposition had recently leveled sharp criticism at the government for its excessive obedience in toeing Washington's line. The foreign secretary paid the impertinent journalist back by noting that London's view of the U.S. role in NATO and Europe virtually did not differ from Bonn's viewpoint.

This idea is corroborated by a recent article published in the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL. To begin with, the magazine cites a remark by the FRG Chancellor: In politics it is just as in a family -- when people truly understand each other, it is easier for them to meet each other halfway. But the question is: Are these "pure feelings" mutual? Judging by what DER SPIEGEL has to say, there is no question of their being mutual. Throughout his period in office, Chancellor H. Kohl has overrated the "family" feelings of the White House incumbent, the magazine writes. In a situation which consists of a mixture of sham harmony and readiness to accommodate the other side, the sharp contours of policy have become blunted.

So what is the upshot? The journal sums it up as follows: If Kohl's party continues to follow U.S. recipes for strength and the arms race, it will have ignored the hopes of its own conservative voters, most of whom -- as polls carried out by the Christian Democratic Union headquarters in Bonn indicate -- favor peace and normal relations with the East.

In the past, the United States joined in the all-European process and put its signature to the Helsinki Final Act. The socialist countries welcomed these steps. Now, as experience shows, the U.S. Administration is tending in the opposite direction. But it is as clear as day that the interests of the peoples and states of Western Europe by no means lie in that "opposite" direction.

So what, you may ask, is stopping the governments of the West European NATO countries from taking seriously the Soviet proposals for the elimination of medium-range nuclear missile weapons and the reduction of conventional arms? After all, in putting forward these initiatives, our country is not trying to drive a wedge between and the United States and the NATO allies. In submitting its proposals, the Soviet Union proceeds from the existing political and military realities on the continent.

It is to be hoped that the positive idea aimed at a substantial relaxation of tension on the continent will prevail. As for the socialist countries, they consider it their duty to build bridges for cooperation wherever this is possible -- in sport, cultural exchanges, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, production sharing, and contacts between people. Everything that unites Europe, regardless of the differences in states' social systems, can be strengthened through positive, genuine cooperation. In this way, and only in this way, will the peoples of our continent be able to prevent the "outrage of the century" -- the rape of the independent policy of certain West European states.

The Chilean Volcano

A 48-hour nationwide protest strike against the military fascist dictatorship has been held in Chile. These 48 hours will cost the regime dear and will further shorten its already short life expectancy. They have shown quite clearly that essentially the entire nation has become what in the jargon of Pinochet's secret police is referred to as the "subversive element."

Chileans' participation in the strike exceeded all expectations. The capital and other major cities such as Valparaiso, Concepcion, and Punta Arena were virtually paralyzed. Public transport came to a standstill, truck drivers stopped work, two of every three stores in Santiago were closed. Schools, hospitals, plants, and many institutions were not open.

"It is the first time that the country has held such a unanimous mass demonstration," Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the National Civic Assembly, which organized the strike, said. The National Civic Assembly which was established in April this year has rallied political, trade union, and public organizations and associations of students, scientists, and cultural figures. The Chilean Communist Party regards the establishment of the assembly as the most important achievement of the opposition forces in all the years of the struggle against the dictatorship and believes that the National Civic Assembly acts as kind of generator of political unity.

The Chilean people are casting off their fear of the punitive forces. Now it is the Pinochet clique which is being gripped by fear, regardless of the fact that, with the backing of the army, it is still stepping up the repression.

So even now, in the course of the reprisals against the demonstrators 7 people were killed, 50 injured, and more than 1,000 Chileans, including 17 leaders of opposition parties and organizations, were arrested by secret police agents.

The buildup of antidictatorship actions in the country is being promoted by a broad international campaign aimed at isolating the Pinochet dictatorship. The UN General Assembly, the IPU, and many other organizations have voiced their protests. U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has just denounced the terror unleashed against the participants in the general strike. The savage reprisals are criminal, and there is no justification for them, he declared.

The eruption of the Chilean volcano is intensifying. And the incandescent lava of the people's anger is flowing toward the dictator and his henchmen. There is no doubt that the criminals whose hands are stained with the blood of the Chilean people will soon be removed.

COMMENTARY ON GOODWILL GAMES IN MOSCOW

Arbatov Interviewed

PM030758 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS correspondent A. Belikov and I. Bezrukavnikov interview with Academician G.A. Arbatov: "A Step Toward Confidence Building"]

[Text] The Goodwill Games -- this year's major sports competion -- are a new feature in the sports calendar. People are expecting that the games will also contribute to the development of mutual understanding and trust in international relations, including relations between the Soviet and the American peoples. TASS correspondents asked Academician G.A. Arbatov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, for an interview in connection with these games.

[Arbatov] Sports fans both in our country and in the United States were upset because, for two Olympic games in a row, the two countries' sportsmen were unable to meet at comprehensive events for reasons which had nothing to do with sport, that is to say, political reasons. The games were "stunted," as it were. The sportsmen of the strongest sports powers were unable to measure their strength against each other. Sportsmen, sports, and sports fans alike suffered.

Unquestionably, the holding of the games is an expression of the healthy trend toward the development of ties and cooperation, a trend which exists in the relations between our peoples despite the increased tension in the relations at official, governmental level. This trend, and I know this for certain, is alive and is even strengthening in many strata of U.S. society. Many Americans are also in favor of dismantling the artificial obstacles which exist along the path of contacts between people. All this gives me hope, that in addition to the obvious benefit which these games will bring to sport and the pleasure they will give to the spectators, the games will also contribute to the purfication of the international atmosphere and the normalization of the political climate. This is most desirable because over the past few months there has been more than enough bad political news, and precious little good news.

[Question] How do you assess the Goodwill Games from the viewpoint of the potential for broader cooperation between the USSR and the United States?

[Answer] Although one swallow does not make a summer, and a single event does not transform the whole situation, I would like to emphasize that any good initiative gives rise to hope and creates the preconditions for further positive steps. I hope that in this respect the Goodwill Games will become just one such initiative. I know that many Soviet and American figures have devoted a tremendous amount of energy and persistence to the organization of these games.

When the situation becomes alarming, people everywhere sense this. And the Americans are no exception in this respect. In this context, I and my colleagues give their due to the active efforts which many U.S. public figures, scientists, and representatives of the business circles have made with the aim of achieving positive changes in the cause of arms limitation and reduction, better mutual understanding, and an improved international situation.

[Question] Can the games effect any improvement in Soviet-American relations?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the games will be held in the best possible spirit, that they will be a most popular event this summer and will attract the attention of many million American and Soviet people as well as sports fans in other countries. However, we must not place the whole burden of concern for the improvement of relations between these two powers on the shoulders of sportsmen, strong shoulders though they may be. Progress cannot, of course, be achieved without active and persistent efforts on the part of all politicians, statemen, and the public.

The development of Soveit-American relations is not going well -- that is obvious to everyone. And here I return to the Goodwill Games. In this complex and dangerous situation they have a useful, even important part to play. And, in my view, they can also make a useful, albeit modest, contribution to the cause of peace. After all, sport, just like cultural ties, tourism, and all forms of contact between people, has always led to better mutual understanding and helped people to overcome artificially inflamed passions and emotions and return to their senses, to an understanding that on the other side there are people too, people who, on the whole, are much the same as you, and that there are no invincible forces capable of preventing people from living in peace.

[Question] Among journalists, you are usually referred to as an "expert on the United States." What, in your opinion, is the Americans' main concern at the moment?

[Answer] Peace in the world is important for everyone, not just the Americans. I have no doubt that the Americans are concerned about the nuclear threat. A recent visit to the United States gives me reason to say that this concern has increased. At the same time there is suspicion, there is fear of the Soviet Union. The Americans, I would say, know two kinds of fear -- one which was instilled in them from the first days of the October Revolution, the fear of communism and the USSR, and the other, the fear of the threat of nuclear war. And, of course, unscrupulous politicians are trying to manipulate these fears so that they feed and intensify each other. However, there are also a growing number of people who understand how important it is to dispel unfounded fears based on the mythical "Soviet threat" in order to avert the real threat. I am referring to the threat of nuclear war which is mounting in proportion with the intensifying arms race.

The latest U.S. steps give no hope for quick positive changes. At the same time I do not want to end this inteview on a pessimistic note.

I would like to express the hope that people across the ocean will increasingly gain a better understanding of the significance of the latest Soviet initiatives in the sphere of arms reduction and will simultaneously begin to grasp that, rather than the Soviet Union, the source of the real threat is the continuing arms race. This insight will spread in proportion with the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect in the relations between the Soviet and the American peoples. And I hope that the upcoming Goodwill Games will also contribute to this.

Pentagon Attempts 'Sabotage'

PM080802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 1, 6

[L. Lebedev, V. Chebakov, and A. Ysin report: "From Friendship in Sport Toward Peace on Earth; Ceremonial Opening of the Goodwill Games"]

[Excerpts] And so the day has come for which the best representatives of our planet's young sportsmen had been preparing for a whole year. Yesterday in a ceremonial atmosphere the first Goodwill Games opened at the V.I. Lenin Central Stadium in Luzhniki. The motto of the games is "From Friendship in Sport Toward Peace on Earth!" [passage omitted]

The organizers of the Goodwill Games -- the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the U.S. TBS television network -- took on the not exactly easy task of organizing a competition on this scale within the short spell of merely 1 year. The International Olympic Committee usually allows 6 years to organize this kind of complex championship. As TBS President T. Turner admitted, to begin with this task seemed unrealistic, but...arriving in the capital of the USSR now, he was absolutely amazed: Sporting Moscow presented itself to the planet's best athletes in all its grandeur, having hospitably thrown open the doors of its best sports facilities, hotels, theaters, and museums...[passage omitted].

However, the peace-loving idea of the games is not to everyone's liking. Again there are forces seeking to prevent sportsmen from meeting. This is the reason why certain U.S. boxers were unable to come to Moscow. "What is the problem?" T. Turner was asked at a press conference. He replied that no effort was spared to enable them to step into the ring in Moscow, but...

This is what a TASS correspondent reports from across the ocean.

Representatives of sports circles and the mass media in the United States interpret the Pentagon's decision not to allow several U.S. sportsmen doing their military service to attend the Goodwill Games as an overt attempt at sabotage. Announcing this decision, a spokesman for the military department has claimed that "U.S. Defense Department rules do not allow military or civilian personnel to take part in any activity which is either essentially political in some respect or designed to favor or benefit any agency or commercial interest."

Clearly, this is a very transparent "explanation." According to L. King, spokesman for the U.S. Amateur Boxing Federation, the federation was taken unawares by this decision.

The artificial obstacles on the sportsmen's road to Moscow were erected by none other than the U.S. secretary of defense. The outdated habit of this department to view any events, through the prism of confrontation has not met with understanding among the U.S. public.

D. Hull, a retired army colonel who heads both the U.S. and International Amateur Boxing Federations, expressed regret at this step, which he described as "incorrect from the moral and constitutional viewpoint." "If this is Weinberger's decisions," D. Hull said, "then his action is just as shortsighted as Jimmy Carter's was in 1980."

"There is a longstanding tradition of U.S.-Soviet boxing meetings," a statement issued by TBS representatives says. "And the decision adopted by the U.S. Defense Department puts this tradition in jeopardy."

The participants in the boxing championships in Moscow sympathize with the U.S. sportsmen who have been barred from taking part in the Goodwill Games. This has shown once again who opposes the development of contacts between young people. These are futile efforts! While it is possible to ban individual sportsmen, it is impossible to thwart the peaceful aspirations of young men and women from different countries. Coming from all continents, they have arrived in Moscow where this year's major competitions are successfully under way.

Astronaut, Cosmonauts Cited

LD081859 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Thomas Stafford who was commander of the crew of the U.S. "Apollo" spaceship said that he regards the goodwill games as the extension of the friendly ties that were established between the American astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts during the training for a joint space project. He said this at a press conference in the main press centre of the goodwill games on July 8. Thomas Stafford said that even though more than ten years have passed since that time he is confident that the "Apollo-Soyuz" was not the last joint space project, that there will be more joint space flights.

"We have relived the emotion of that meeting, when before the eyes of the people who filled the stadium, before the eyes of nearly two billion tv viewers the world over we met during the games' opening ceremony", said commander of the "Soyuz" crew, Aleksey Lenov. "We had no rehearsals, but everything went fine. Probably, just as my numerous friends, I am grateful to all who have prepared this wonderful holiday, the goodwill games, for offering us the opportunity to meet again".

Answering the questions from newsmen, the American and Soviet spacemen said that sports, just as space, unite people, promote mutual understanding among peoples, if goodwill is shown. Stafford said that it is very important to do everything on time in outer space. He said that he liked sports for the same reason. A precise calculation of strength and time is needed in sports too, in order to achieve high results. It should be noted that the three spacemen who took part in the press conference, Valeriy Kubasov, member of the "Soyuz" crew being the third, favour different sports. When he was a schoolboy, Stafford went in for wrestling. During the training for the flights, he was engaged in racing. Aleksey Lenov's performance in cycling was up to first category standards, Kubasov was a good ski racer, while later he favoured tennis.

Asked what they liked about the goodwill games most of all, all three spacemen mentioned the opening ceremony. They complained that they lack time to attend all the competitions, and that it is only due to television that they could watch the most impressive events of the competitions.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR HARTMAN

LD081811 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin today received United States Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman at the latter's request. They had an exchange of opinions on some matters of Soviet-American relations.

'DISHONEST PROPAGANDA' USED TO JUSTIFY SDI

PM081556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yuryev article: "Propaganda Tricksters, or How the United States Justifies Plans To Implement the 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] Half a century ago the Soviet writers I. Ilf and Ye. Petrov voted in "One-Story America": "America is a country that loves primitive clarity in all its affairs and ideas... Americans love figures. Figures will convince them more easily than anything." The fact that this love is alive and well today and being used by some people for ignoble ends can easily be seen in the example of the raucous propaganda campaign around the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

The role of coordinator and producer of ideas has been allocated to the White House "think tank" -- the "Heritage Foundation." Americans' attitudes toward SDI were studied not long ago on the orders of this ultraconservative organization. The conclusion was that "90 percent of those polled supported the program and only 4 percent were against it." The figures about the support by the "overwhelming majority" of Americans for the "star wars" plans were immediately put into propaganda circulation.

Slightly later, however, information reached the press that in order to achieve such high percentages the pollsters used very dubious methods, to put it mildly. This, for instance, is how they posed the main question: "Do you want the U.S. Government to defend America from Soviet missiles?" Naturally, most of those polled answered in the affirmative. However, when the Americans were asked: "Do you support the 'star wars' program?" only 33 percent said "yes." Most of them, as became clear, were completely unaware that back in 1972 the United States had pledged under the ABM Treaty not to develop [sozdavat], test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-, air-, space-, or mobile land-based.

However, it is becoming increasingly harder to delude their own people and the world public with primitive arithmetic alone. That is why in addition to the figure-juggling, certain "philosophical" and "scientific" arguments that allegedly justify the frenzied militarist policy pursued by the current administration are being put forward. The "philosophers'" meditations are increasingly paraded for discussion at various symposiums and seminars organized by the same "Heritage Foundation."

In order to give the propaganda campaign still greater scope organizations such as "High Frontier" and the "Coalition for the Strategic Defense Initiative" have tirelessly published pseudoscientific [naukoobraznyy] brochures and booklets, issued press releases, held press conferences, in short, utilized any opportunity to "help" ordinary Americans to form "their own viewpoint" through the mass media.

Nor is Washington averse to the fabrications -- long since exposed but still used -- that the Soviet Union constantly violates any commitments and should not be dealt with, much less entered into any kind of agreement with. "Russian territory is far too vast and that is why the Soviet Union is bound to retain some kind of nuclear weapon hidden in forest bunkers or silos, or camouflaged in ordinary warehouses," is how THE WALL STREET JOURNAL scared its countrymen.

Those are just certain examples of the dishonest propaganda game being conducted overseas with a view to justifying the cranking up of the arms race and its transfer to space. The propaganda liars hide the truth about "star wars" from the American public and build all arguments in their defense on shameless disinformation. That is the way the White House tries to justify its adventurist course aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and turning peaceful space into an arena for a destructive war.

U.S. PRESSURES ZIMBABWE OVER APARTHEID POLICY

LD082154 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, July 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The Reagan administration brings pressure on the Zimbabwean Government to compel it to revise its policy with regard to the apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa, to keep from criticising Washington's course aimed at backing the South African racists. Thus, the U.S. Department of State issued a statement which emphasises that the "hostile" conduct of the Zimbabwean leaders has prompted the revision of the U.S. programme of aid to Zimbabwe. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports today that what is meant is the revision of the decision on economic aid to Zimbabwe to a sum of 20.5 million dollars.

The Washington leaders were, specifically, enraged by the speech in Harare on July 4 by the Zimbabwean Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture David Karimanzira who told the truth about the duplicity of Washington's policy with regard to South Africa. He said the Reagan administration absolutely ignores the policy of state terrorism pursued by the South African authorities. At the same time it groundlessly accuses Libya of conducting this course and allows itself to bomb its cities. What we hear from the USA are only hypocritical statements justifying apartheid, he said. This statement was immediately followed by a diplomatic demarche of the U.S. Department of State. It demanded that Zimbabwe "apologize" and accused the Zimbabwean Government of the breach of diplomatic propriety. When the apologies did not come, Washington threatened to deny economic aid to Zimbabwe.

The United States impudent conduct against a sovereign country shows not only that Washington tries to compel African countries to conduct the policy suiting it. This step also shows clearly what is the worth of statements about a "review" of the U.S. attitude to the apartheid regime now sounding on the banks of the Potomac. While condemning in words the repressive actions of the racist South African authorities, Washington is doing its utmost to preserve the regime, to prevent the adoption of broad international sanctions against South Africa.

DPRK MARKS 25th ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM081000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul -- The USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is highly significant for the development of friendly Soviet-Korean relations, Kim Yong-chae, member of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Central Committee, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board, and DPRK minister of communication, declared at a public meeting held here to mark the opening of a Soviet-Korean Friendship Week devoted to the 25th anniversary of the signing of this document.

The participants in the meeting warmly welcomed a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, which arrived in the DPRK to take part in the jubilee celebration events.

Kim Il-song Greetings

PM081302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people and my own account I send you, and through you the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent congratulations and comradely greetings on the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

The conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our two countries, the DPRK and the USSR, was a historic event which further strengthened and developed at a higher level the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Soviet peoples which grew up on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, an event which gave expression to the firm resolve of our two countries' peoples to support each other and to cooperate in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism. In the course of the past 25 years the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- have strengthened and developed steadily in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR.

We note with satisfaction that the treaty has contributed substantially to the acceleration of the building of socialism and communism in our two countries and to their efforts to check and foil imperialist aggression and military intrigues and to protect peace in Asia and throughout the world.

At present the fraternal Soviet people under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev are striving for a new upsurge in the struggle for the acceleration of social and economic development and the comprehensive improvement of socialism in the country. The Korean people are sincerely pleased at all the Soviet people's successes and express full support for and firm solidarity with the USSR's peace-loving initiatives and efforts aimed at countering imperialism's arms buildup and military intrigues and seeking to avert the militarization of space and to achieve complete nuclear disarmament and peace.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people even greater successes in the struggle for the implementation of the program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for the defense of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. I take this opportunity to express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation -- the relations of an indestructible class alliance -- between our two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen further in the course of our joint struggle against imperialism and for the realization of the great cause of socialism and communism.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Leadership Sends Greetings

PM081336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and

Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people send you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the Administration Council, and the entire Korean people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutural Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

The conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was an important milestone on the path of the progressive development of the traditionally friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

The experience of the past 2 and 1/2 decades indicates that this treaty has done good service in promoting the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK, the cause of strengthening the socialist countries unity, and the struggle of all peoples against the aggressive imperialist intrigues and for peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

Our peoples are marking the 25th anniversary of the conclusion of the treaty in an atmosphere where the accords achieved at the Soviet-Korean summit held in Moscow in May 1984 and at subsequent meetings between Soviet and Korean leaders are being successfully implemented thanks to both sides' efforts. The expansion and deepening of Soviet-Korean ties, the increasing effectiveness of Soviet-Korean cooperation in various spheres, the improvement of our countries' cooperation in the implementation of the program of struggle against the nuclear threat and for ending the arms race and achieving a comprehensive solution of the problems of security and cooperation between the countries and peoples of Asia and the Pacific region gives us great satisfaction.

The Soviet Union highly appreciates and invariably supports the peace-loving initiatives of the WPK and the DPRK Government aimed at ensuring peace and security in Korea and the Far East, transforming the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons, and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. The CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to do everything necessary to develop Soviet-Korean friendship and to further rally our parties, countries, and peoples in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you and the fraternal people of the DPRK great new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers.

Pyongyang Meeting

PM081530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremony in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul -- A ceremony has been held here devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. It was attended by O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and minister of the DPRK People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and other leaders of the Republic and a USSR party and government delegation header by Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Kang Song-san delivered a report at the meeting. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, he said, was a very important milestone in the struggle by the two countries' peoples against imperialism and for the triumph of socialism and communism. The treaty has fully demonstrated its vitality and has made a large contribution to safeguarding security and protecting socialist gains in the DPRK and peace in Asia and the world at large.

The Soviet and Korean peoples are class brothers and close comrades. The people of the Soviet land, acting on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, gave assistance and support in the country's liberation from the U.S. aggressors and in building a new life. Now, too, the USSR is giving active assistance in the building of a socialist society in the DPRK.

The Soviet people are currently launching a vigorous struggle for the fulfillment of the massive program elaborated at the 27th CPSU Congress. Proceeding on the basis of the real tasks of building communism, the Soviet Union is cherishing peace and waging a consistent struggle to curb the arms race and eliminate the danger of nuclear war. The USSR has placed a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, submitted proposals on the peaceful utilization of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization, and put forward a program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the present century, the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, and the development of cooperation.

At the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, the USSR, together with the other socialist countries, put forward a program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. We believe, Kang Song-san noted, that the Soviet initiatives meet the general interests of socialism and the command of the times and we support them. U.S. imperialism, on the other hand, is seeking to militarize space and is trying to undermine the existing strategic military equilibrium and achieve military superiority.

Today DPRK working people, under the leadership of the WPK header by Comrade Kim Il-song, are actively helping to strengthen the forces of socialism and to protect peace. Even in the conditions of a divided country and the ceaseless aggressive intrigues by the United States, our people are waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the tasks of socialist building set by the sixth party congress. The DPRK proposal on the unification of the motherland reflects the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people. The United States is trying to keep South Korea as an important military bridgehead on the Asian Continent. It has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, it sees the Asian region as an arena of confrontation with the forces of socialism, and it is knocking together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. U.S. imperialism must abandon its aggressive plans and withdraw its forces, including the nuclear weapons, from the Korean peninsula.

Our people, Kang Song-san stressed, derive satisfaction from the fact that relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK are constantly developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The invariable stance of the WPK and the DPRK Government is that of continuing to strengthen Soviet-Korean friendship.

Yu. F. Solovyev was next to speak. He was warmly greeted by the assembled company. He stressed that the treaty between the USSR and the DPRK sealed with even closer ties the relations of friendship which had been established between the Soviet and Korean peoples during the years of joint struggle against Japanese militarism and created new opportunities for the development of broad, comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The Soviet-Korean ties developing on the basis of the treaty are constantly acquiring new content and rising to a higher level.

In order to successfully carry out the massive plans for economic and social building in our countries, the speaker noted, we need peace. For that reason the 27th CPSU Congress focused attention on problems of safeguarding peace and international security. Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people consider it their duty to do everything to halt the insane arms race and defend peace on earth. Our Peace Program is backed up by concrete initiatives whose implementation would open up a direct route to lasting peace worldwide.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed the growing significance of the Asian and Pacific sphere in the international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state. To counter the U.S. and Japanese militarist circles' policy of turning the Asia-Pacific region into an area of confrontation and rivalry the USSR is proposing that efforts be made to resolve disputes through bilateral and multilateral consultations and to create prerequisites for holding an all-Asian forum and for a joint quest for constructive solutions.

The Soviet delegation head stressed the great positive role played in the struggle to improve the situation in the Asia-Pacific region by the DPRK's proposals leading to the normalization of the situation and the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula. Viewing the question of the unification of Korea as a complex and acute problem which needs solving, the Soviet Union consistently remains on the side of the fraternal Korean people in the struggle for national unity, the speaker said.

To applause from the meeting participants Yu.F. Solvyev presented Kang Song-san with a Red Banner with a picture of V.I. Lenin on it.

On the same day the USSR delegation attended a mass artistic gymnastics performance at the DPRK capital's central stadium.

Kang Song-san Greets Ryzhkov

PM080928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR I send you ardent congratulations and fraternal greetings.

Relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and USSR are strengthening and developing with each passing day in the spirit of the accords reached during the summit meeting between the two countries' leaders in May 1984.

Expressing confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples will steadily strengthen and develop in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the improvement of socialism and building of communism, I wholeheartedly wish you even bigger successes in your future responsible work in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council.

NAVY, AIR FORCE REPRESENTATIVES VISIT DPRK

Received by Kim Il-song

LD071516 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received today Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet of the USSR, and Lieutenant General of the Air Force Viktor Bulankin, commander of the Air Force of the Far Eastern Military District, who are heading respectively the Soviet naval squadron and an Air Force squadron which arrived in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

Activities Reported

PM080954 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain 3d Class I. Anfertyev dispatch: "Visit to DPRK"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul -- The official friendly visit to the DPRK by a detachment of Soviet warships under the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, and Lieutenant General of Aviation V.S. Bulankin, Far East Military District air commander, is continuing.

On 6 July the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK Government held a reception on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. The reception was attended by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom; Adm V.V. Sidorov, and Lt Gen of Aviation V.S. Bulankin.

The Soviet sailors and airmen attended a ceremonial concert at the Mansudae Theater.

The same day Adm V.V. Sidorov and Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, who is accompanying him, laid wreaths at the Liberation Monument on (Moranbon) Hill and at the Taesong Cemetery of Revolutionaries. The Soviet sailors toured Pyongyang's memorial sites.

Depart DPRK

LD081339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul (TASS) -- The official visit of friendship to the port of Wonsan in the DPRK of a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the antisubmarine cruiser Minsk, the big antisubmarine ship Admiral Spiridonov, and the escort vessel Ryanyy flying the flag of Admiral V.V. Sidorov, Pacific Fleet commander, has ended. The Soviet sailors participated in events devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. The Soviet warship detachment left the port of Wonsan today.

The Soviet flagship was visited by Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and chief of the General Staff; Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy.

A meeting of the working people and troops of the Korean People's Army was held on one of the city's squares. It was attended by 100,000 people and developed into a shining demonstration of Korean-Soviet friendship.

A detachment of the Air Force led by Lieutenant General V.S. Bulankin, commander of the Air Force in the Far East Military District, also left the DPRK today.

SOLOVYEV DELEGATION ENDS N. KOREA VISIT

Attends Sariwon Rally

PM081340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Jubilee Marked"]

[Text] Today [7 July] the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yu.F. Solvyev made a trip to Sariwon -- a major industrial city and administrative center of North Hwanghae Province -- where a Soviet-Korean friendship rally was held. The guests were ardently welcomed on behalf of the city working people by Choe Mun-son, member of the WPK of Central Committee and responsible secretary of the province committee.

Speaking afterwards on behalf of the Soviet delegation, P.S. Fedirko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom, conveyed fraternal greetings to DPRK working people from the Soviet people.

Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, attended the rally.

Received by Kim Il-song

PM081324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general headline "Reception for Soviet Party-Government Delegation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, today received a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, which is taking part in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Soviet delegation head conveyed to Kim Il-song a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conversation, held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, stressed the Soviet-Korean treaty's fundamental significance for the progressive development of the whole range of bilateral relations and its role in ensuring peace and security in the Far East. Confidence was expressed that this treaty will continue to make a tangible contribution to the struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of Asia against the aggressive imperialist circles' adventurist policy, which is leading to a deterioration in the political climate and an increase in tension in the Asian and Pacific region.

The sides rated highly the dynamic development of Soviet-Korean economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation and the level of collaboration reached between our countries in the world arena.

During an exhange of opinions on current international problems, Kim Il-song declared the active support of Korean Communists and all working people in the Republic for the Soviet Union's program for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons on earth and the creation of an all-embracing international security system.

Yu.F. Solovyev noted that the constructive proposals of the WPK and the DPRK Government aimed at reducing tension in Korea and providing for the removal of U.S. troops from South Korea are an important component of the socialist countries' collective efforts to improve the international situation and curb the arms race. The DPRK's peace-loving foreign policy was given new significance in the light of the recent concrete and realistic proposal to transfomr the Korean peninsula into a peace zone free of nuclear weapons.

it was stressed that the Soviet Union and the DPRK, which have a vital interest in ensuring that Asia is a continent of peace and good-neighborliness, will continue to consistently advocate the adoption of effective measures for the relaxation of military tension in this part of the world. The imperialist forces' attempts to turn the Asian and Pacific region into a new arena of confrontation with the socialist countries are countered by the readiness of the Soviet Union and People's Korea for a joint search for ways of unblocking conflict situations in Asia.

Kim Il-song rated highly the selfless labor of Soviet people, who are struggling to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' general line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and consolidating world peace.

Yu.F. Solovyev stressed that Soviet people are sincerely happy at the fraternal Korean people's achievements in socialist building and wished the DPRK working people new accomplishments in fulfilling the Sixth WPK Congress decisions and in the struggle for their motherland's peaceful and democratic unification.

Pyongyang, 7 Jul -- The WPK Central Committee and DPRK Government gave a reception yesterday in honor of the USSR party and government delegation headed by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, which is visiting here. The delegation is taking part in the events to mark the 25th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The Korean said was represented at the reception by Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council; and other DPRK party and state figures.

Welcoming the guests, Kang Song-san stressed that the conclusion of the treaty was a historic event in the development of Soviet-Korean relations. The treaty helped considerably to thwart the imperialists' inflammatory intrigues and defend the security of the two countries and peace in the Far East, Asia, and throughout the world.

The Soviet delegation head cordially greeted the DPRK's working people and wished them new, great achievements in socialist building and the struggle for the motherland's peaceful unification.

The reception passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the Soviet party and government delegation visited Mangyondae, saw the DPRK's largest hydroengineering installation -- the dam across the entrance to Nampo bay -- and familiarized itself with the work of the People's Palace of Study, the main scientific-educational institution in Pyongyang. In the evening the guests attended a concert by Korean masters of art at the Mansudae theater.

Returns to Moscow

LD081614 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Solovyev returned from Pyongyang to Moscow today. The delegation took part in the events devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK.

Comrade Dolgikh and other officials met the delegation at the airport.

Kwon Hui-Kyong, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

AFGHAN TU LEADER INTERVIEWED ON VISIT

PM071147 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, chairman of the Central Council of DRA Trade Unions, by TRUD correspondent I. Belov under the rubric "The International Trade Union Movement": "Strengthening for the Sake of the Revolution"]

[Text] Before his departure for home 'Abdol Satar Pordeli, chairman of the Central Council of DRA Trade Unions, shared his impressions of his visit to the Soviet Union with TRUD correspondent I. Belov:

To begin with, I would like to express heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the whole DRA trade union delegation for the invitation to visit your beautiful and heroic country. We regard the meetings and talks held as a new stage in the development of bilateral relations between our countries' central trade union bodies. Even firmer foundations have been laid for the further successful development of fraternal ties.

Afghan trade unions now have 280,000 members. Local trade union committees have been established and are active in all the country's provinces. The DRA trade unions, as well as the entire populace, face two main tasks. First, the defense of the gains of the revolution, that is, the establishment of self-defense detachments made up of workers and employees to reliably defend industrial enterprises and state institutions. As is known, the counterrevolutionary forces are waging an undeclared war against our country with the support of the United States and other Western countries. Since industrial enterprises and state institutions are well protected on the whole (armed trade union volunteer squads have already been set up at 342 plants and factories), the bandits are increasingly aiming their vile strikes at less well-protected installations. They are destroying schools, hospitals, mosques, and houses and killing defenseless people. The trade unions will continue to make an increasing contribution to the defense of the gains of the revolution.

The second main task in the work of our trade unions is the development and strengthening of the economy. Regarding our people's implementation of the country's first 5-year plan for economic and social development, the Soviet trade unions' rich and multifaceted experience in the organization of creative competition between labor collectives is essential to us. During our visit to the USSR, we were able to gather a great deal of new and useful information in this respect. We visited the Minsk V.I. Lenin Tractor Plant, for instance. There we acquainted ourselves in detail with the plant's trade union organization and its role in the fulfillment of the plan targets and the mobilization of the working people to boost labor productivity and improve output quality. Naturally, we were also interested in seeing how social questions are resolved and medical services and working people's leisure organized.

In conclusion, I consider it my duty to say that the working people of Afghanistan highly appreciate the all-around moral and material support given to our country by the Soviet Union. Merely mentioning the most vivid examples of fraternal assistance would take much time. The Afghan working people and all our country's people ardently approve and fully support the Soviet peace initiative aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and curbing the arms race unleashed by imperialism. Our people are ~~confident that learning from the great Soviet Union means learning to be victorious.~~

ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN SRI LANKA VIEWED

PM061828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 86 Morning Editon p 5

[V. Kondrashov article: "Sri Lanka: The Conflict Goes On"]

[Text] The publicity brochures often describe Sri Lanka -- and not unjustifiably -- as a "tourist paradise." Indeed the "emerald island" is renowned for a climate which is temperate and equable for such latitudes, picturesque views, beautiful beaches, and, finally, world-famous ancient monuments. Tourism has provided the Sri Lankan treasury with a sizable foreign currency income.

But all that is in the past. Nowadays, there is unrest in Sri Lanka, particularly in its northern and eastern regions and particulary on the Jaffna peninsula. The jungle echoes to the sound of bullets and exploding bombs. All this is the result of a drastic worsening of Sri Lanka's very grave ethnic problem -- the differences existing between the Sinhalese, which make up more than two-thirds of the 15-million-strong population, and the Tamil minority.

The Tamils have lived on the island since time immemorial. They settled on Ceylon after moving from neighboring India. During the years of the British Empire their number grew -- Tamils being brought in from Ceylon as a cheap workforce to carry out hard physical labor on British-owned plantations. At present there are approximately 3 million Tamils living in Sri Lanka.

The Tamils, as a national minority, level serious complaints against the Sri Lankan government. They believe that they suffer discrimination in various spheres of political, economic, and cultural life. Tamil organizations point out, for example, that Tamils are under represented in government organizations, particularly the armed forces, that they do not enjoy the same rights to education and work as the Sinhalese, and that the use of the Tamil language is being artifically and arbitrarily restricted.

In an attempt to end this situation, Tamil organizations have put forward various demands -- ranging from autonomy for the national minority to the creation of a separate Tamil state. The moderate Tamil United Liberation Front, which operates legally, insists, for example, on autonomy for the regions populated by Tamils -- which are located to the north and east of the island. Its representatives were elected to the Sri Lankan parliament but were deprived of their seats after refusing to take an oath of loyalty to the "unified state" of Sri Lanka.

Demands for the formation of a separate Tamil state -- the Tamil Eelam -- are made by separatist and extremist organizations. Sri Lanka has five such group [we are talking about the largest and most belligerent ones -- V.K.] The loudest campaign for the creation of a Tamil state is being waged by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. This organization, resembling incidentally, certain other extremist groups, armed formations which engage government troops and the so-called Sinhalese internal security detachments, which are composed of civil self-defense forces.

The clashes in Sri Lanka have recently become increasingly extensive and bitter in character. On occasion, the press carries reports of cases of brutal reprisals against civilians by the Sinhalese and by extremist Tamil groups. Perfectly innocent people have been killed by bombs planted in Colombo by "persons unkonwn." Press reports have pointed out that civilians have also died as a result of repeated bombing of areas where extremist groupings operate by Sri Lankan Air Force planes.

In May the Sri Lankan Parliament decided to prolong the state of emergency in the country, which was first introduced on 18 May 1983. Various estimates put the number of people who have died in this period, including civilians, representatives of the security forces, servicemen, and members of armed separatist formations, at 4,000-7,000.

The disturbances in Sri Lanka greatly damage the country's economy. It suffers extremely adverse affects from the burden of military expenditure tied in with growing arms purchases. During the 6 months preceding May, the budget deficit doubled and foreign currency reserves fell. Tourism -- which is the basic source of foreign currency -- has declined 40 percent in 3 years. Official circles acknowledge that even if peace and consensus were now established in Sri Lanka, it would take 10 years to restore the economy.

Sri Lanka's deteriorating economic situation affects working people in particular. It is primarily they who experience the effects of rising prices, unemployment, and cuts in production.

There has been a marked international response to the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka, particularly in the countries of South and Southeast Asia. Neighboring India, where approximately 50 million Tamils -- including roughly 130,000 refugees from Sri Lanka -- live in the State of Tamil Nadu alone, is following the development of events in Sri Lanka with the utmost attention. The Indian Government's principled stand regards the conflict in Sri Lanka as an internal matter for that country and advocates its solution by peaceful means. India has acted as an intermediary in a series of talks between representatives of the Sri Lankan Government and Tamil organizations on the island. Unfortunately, those talks failed to produce results and the conflict is widening.

Nevertheless, talks remain the only correct method for resolving the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. This was stated in a recently published statement by the Sri Lanka Communist Party [SLCP] Central Committee. Both sides' armed operations and terrorist acts must end and a sensible, democratic, political agreement be reached by talks, using Indian mediation, the statement says.

The SLCP Central Committee urges the government and the armed Tamil organizations to end hostilities and points out that the Communist Party favors the resolution of the national question on the basis of recognition of the Sri Lankan Tamils' right to self-determination and religious autonomy within a unified Sri Lanka whose territorial integrity is inviolable and which will be recognized by both sides. The measures required for a political solution of the problem put forward by the SLCP Central Committee also include abandonment of the practice of discrimination against Tamils in recruitment for state establishments, an end to the preventive detention of young Tamils, and proclamation of the recognition of Sri Lankan Tamils as a nationality processing an indisputable right to defend and develop its own language, culture, and national identity.

The SLCP Central Committee's stance reflects the attitude of progressive forces in Sri Lanka. The ethnic conflict rending Sri Lanka is weakening the country thereby strengthening imperialism's position in the Indian Ocean. The earliest possible cessation of the internal feuds and clashes undermining the stability of Sri Lanka would be in the best interests of the country's peoples.

PHILIPPINE SITUATION 'NORMAL' AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

LD081152 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Manila July 8 TASS -- The situation in the Philippine capital following an abortive military coup on Sunday, has come to normal. The last soldiers left today the Manila hotel where there were supporters of ex-President Marcos, who intended to capture power in the country. They surrendered to government troops long before the expiration of the ultimatum, after which the hotel had to be stormed. Mutineers said that they had been hoodwinked and drawn into the plot by false orders. Former Senator Arturo Tolentino who headed plotters, started negotiations with government representatives. According to Justice Minister Neptali Gonzalez, judicial authorities intend to charge A. Tolentino with engineering a plot to overthrow the legitimate government.

Speaking to soldiers who surrendered National Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that abortive coup participants would not be prosecuted. There will be no punishment, he said. Let us think that everything is over, let us forget what happened as if nothing occurred.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino described action by plotters as a foolish adventure. She said in Manila that the government would not tolerate a repetition of such events in the future.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS SESSION REVIEWED

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 Second Edition p 5

[Leonid Kuznetsov "Commentator's column": "A Positive Trend"]

[Text] Manila -- The 19th conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers has ended in Manila. The participants' attention was centered on economic problems.

Pointing to the difficulties which the region's states are experiencing, the ministers tried to indicate ways of emerging from the grave situation. A clear and precise appeal rang out for the lessening of dependence on the West, which is trying to resolve its problems at the developing countries' expense and to their detriment. All the participants in the forum, without exception, condemned the predatory, discriminatory policy of the capitalist powers.

However, deliverence from foreign dependence is inconceivable without developing countries strengthening their own economy and without the development and improvement of their cooperation both within ASEAN and with other countries. Two documents were adopted at the conference on this question. One demonstrates methods for the uninterrupted supply of petroleum and petroleum products, the other provides for the expansion of cooperation among the ASEAN countries in the energy sphere. Certain social problems were also examined in Manila. Thus the conference communique calls for wider participation by women in society's political, economic, and cultural life.

Of course, the conference could not ignore such burning issues of today as the defense of peace and the nuclear danger. The participants came out unanimously in favor of turning the ASEAN countries' territory into a nuclear-free zone. But the last speaker had hardly finished his speech against the nuclear threat before there was a flagrant outcry from Singapore. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, addressing the conference participants, stated that the United States does not intend to remove its nuclear weapons from the Pacific.

This was an act of open pressure. But the United States acted bechind the scenes as well. Clearly in response to Washington's prompting, certain participants in the conference tried once again to raise the "Cambodia question" and propose its resolution on terms which are rejected by that country's people. Moreover, some people tried to use this problem as an obstacle to the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the region. Exposing such conjectures, the Philippine newspaper BUSINESS DAY writes that the obstacle to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia is not the "Cambodia question," but the presence of American military bases in the Philippines.

In the opinion of local observers, the conference was an important stage in the strengthening of ASEAN and the acceleration of the region's economic development. It also confirmed that there is an increasing trend within the association which represents the interests of ever broader strata of the population of the countries belonging to ASEAN.

U.S. ROLE IN ASEAN PLANS EXAMINED

LD290545 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Washington spares no effort to push the ASEAN states from the chosen road of social and economic development to the path of confrontation, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in its military-political commentary headlined "The Pacific in the Gunsight of Pentagon".

For this purpose, the paper notes, Washington is seeking to use the notorious "Kampuchean question". It is an open secret for long wherefrom this "question" was fetched. By arming and backing the gangs of Pol Pot mercenaries, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, the USA is deliberately aggravating the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border, exploiting growing tension there for scaring the ASEAN countries with the threat of an "outside invasion". Such shady methods are used by the U.S. Administration to expand its military presence in ASEAN countries and to put these states under its military control.

Wshington, the paper goes on to say, does not lose the hope of turning ASEAN into a military bloc under its aegis. Pentagon war-planners do not want to take into account firm statements by most ASEAN leaders on their unwillingness of turning the association into a military alliance. Smartly employing arms deliveries, the Pentagon is striving for preparing gradually the ASEAN states for military integration. It is planned in future to set up united ASEAN naval forces to charge them with controlling straits in Southeast Asia. There is even a project for complete military integration of ASEAN armed forces.

But American plans, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA underlines in conclusion, have nothing to do with real national interests of states in the Asian and Pacific region.

TALKS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE UNION HELD IN SOFIA

Shalayev Begins Talks

PM081550 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Own correspondent B. Leonov report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia-Blagoevgrad, 7 Jul -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev arrived in Sofia today on an official friendly visit. The delegation was met at the airport by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, and senior officials from the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions. USSR ambassador to Bulgaria L.I. Grekov was among the welcoming party.

Talks between Soviet and Bulgarian trade union delegations opened at the premises of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, said that the Soviet delegation's visit offers a new opportunity to evaluate the level of and the state of affairs in Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation, which is being constantly improved and enriched. Exchange of work experience is at the core of this cooperation. Soviet experience is particularly valuable and is being widely applied in Bulgaria. There is virtually no single collective in Bulgaria which does not make use of advanced Soviet experience. But life makes new demands and poses new tasks. Hence it is necessary to constantly exchange everything that is valuable in the practical activity of trade unions in our countries.

Petur Dyulgerov spoke about the work of Bulgarian trade unions to fulfill the program for the country's accelerated socioeconomic development adopted by the 13th BCP Congress, to step up the contribution by trade union organizations to the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution, and to expand socialist democracy and self-management, and also about other avenues of activity by the Bulgarian trade unions.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev spoke highly of the festival of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation currently under way in Bulgaria and emphasized the breadth, depth, and fraternal nature of ties between USSR and Bulgarian labor collectives and the development of international socialist competition.

S.A. Shalayev spoke of how Soviet trade unions participate in the accomplishment of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and in the implementation of plans for the country's socioeconomic development, and about the support for and dissemination of the creative initiatives of labor collectives and working people striving to successfully implement the party plans.

The head of the Soviet trade union delegation cited specific examples to describe how Soviet trade unions are restructuring their work in the spirit of the party congress demands, are striving to make their work even more efficient, and are contributing to the implementation of the party's social policy and the development of socialist democracy.

Specific avenues for the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian trade union cooperation, its enrichment with new content, and the enhancement of its efficiency are being discussed during the talks.

In the afternoon the Soviet trade union delegation arrived in the city of Blagoevgrad, where it familiarized itself with the work of the trade union organization, administration, and entire labor collective of the tobacco combine in the organization of labor, counter planning, and the improvement of workers' conditions of labor and daily life.

Leaders Address Plovdiv Meeting

LD082059 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (TASS) -- As part of the festival of Bulgarian-Soviet trade union cooperation taking place here, a meeting was held in Plovdiv today with the AUCCTU delegation, headed by AUCCTU Chairman S. A. Shalayev, taking part.

P. Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, who spoke at the meeting, said Bulgaria fully endorsed the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at ensuring a peaceful future for the whole of mankind. He pointed to the enormous significance of the USSR's peace-loving initiatives, noting that they constitute a real path for freeing mankind from the nuclear nightmare. This policy enjoys the enthusiastic support of peoples, the speaker stressed.

The unity and cohesion of the working people of the whole world are particularly important today when U.S. imperialism is pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe, S.A. Shalayev said in his speech. Stepping up the arms race and militarist blackmail, the United States is undermining the foundations of security in the world. Important significance lies with the holding of joint actions directed toward expanding the front of antiwar actions by the working people and the establishment of broad cooperation among trade unions of all countries in the struggle against the arms race and for man's right to life.

The working people of the USSR support the measures being taken by our parties to deepen and improve cooperation among the fraternal socialist states, and the consistent course of the CPSU and BCP aimed at comprehensively drawing together the two countries' peoples. This course meets with the vital interests of Soviet and Bulgarian working people, the head of the AUCCTU delegation noted.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP OFFICIAL LUKANOV

LD081827 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov received in the Kremlin today Comrade Lukanov, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers, who is in Moscow for the intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation session between the two fraternal countries.

BULGARIA'S ATONASOV THANKS RYZHKOV FOR MESSAGE

PM071541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade N. I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov,

I express profound gratitude for the cordial congratulations and wishes from the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of my appointment as chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Minister.

I am firmly convinced that the all-around cooperation and rapproachment between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop and to contribute toward the successful solution of the large-scale tasks set by the 13th BCP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress, in the interests of our two fraternal peoples.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers.

MARCHUK RECEIVES HUNGARY's MARJAI 2 JULY

PM081345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, on 2 July. Questions of the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries through the year 2000 were discussed at the meeting.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talk.

GDR LEADERS THANK GROMYKO, RYZHKOV FOR MESSAGES

LD051959 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Honecker, in a telegram sent to Comrade Gromyko, cordially thanked him for his congratulations on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the GDR State Council. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that fraternal relations between the GDR and USSR would continue to develop in all spheres.

In a telegram addressed to Comrade Ryzhkov, Comrade Stoph expressed his gratitude for his congratulations on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA CITES SCINTEIA ON ROMANIAN BILATERAL TIES

PM090738 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "SCINTEIA on Soviet-Romanian Treaty"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Jul -- The steady development of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union is one of the main directions of Romanian foreign policy and the activity of the RCP and the Romanian state, the RCP Central Committee organ SCINTEIA writes.

An article entitled "In an Atmosphere of Friendship and Cooperation," written on the occasion of today's 16th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania, says that the anniversary is being marked this year after the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, president of Romania, during the latter's recent visit to the Soviet Union and after the signing of the Soviet-Romanian documents reflecting the two countries' mutual striving to strengthen and expand the mutually beneficial all-around cooperation between them. Cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical sphere is constantly developing.

The newspaper writes that extensive prospects for Soviet-Romanian relations are offered by the Long-Term Program for the Development of Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania for the Period Through 2000. Cooperation in the sphere of culture and art and the exchange of experience by party and state organizations are continuing to develop and ties between representatives of social and youth organizations are deepening.

Collaboration between the USSR and socialist Romania is being steadily implemented in the international arena in accordance with the treaty, the article says. Romania firmly supports the Soviet Union's program for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction and welcome the USSR's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

PZPR'S CZYREK WRITES ON CPSU CONGRESS LESSONS

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article under the "Community" rubric by J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee: "In Indissoluble Union"]

[Text] Warsaw -- It was a great honor for me to take part in the sessions of the 27th CPSU Congress as a member of the PZPR Delegation. Soviet Communists' bold, creative, Leninist approach to the current problems of developing the Soviet Union and the realities of the modern world are what impressed me most.

At the congress we were able to see how important for its line were the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which generated an enormous ideological and political upsurge in the country. That plenum highlighted the need for a creative search for better solutions to the problems arising and consistent eradication of everything that curbs and restrains further development.

It is not without reason that I have begun with my personal impressions. I want to point out that participation in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress helped us to better appreciate its creative atmosphere and sense its dynamism and the enormous activeness of Soviet Communists. It also fortified our conviction that the forum was a crucial landmark for the CPSU in strengthening its ability to effectively resolve the problems posed by the modern world.

The times we live in demand just such an approach. This awareness pervades the whole international communist movement. This was expressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who stressed that "the SPECIFIC economic and political situation which we are in and the particular PHASE [capitalized words published in boldface] of the historical process which Soviet society and the entire world are going through demand that the party and every communist show creativity, innovation, and the ability to overcome habitual but already outmoded ideas."

The 27th CPSU Congress, which was characterized by complete unity of approach to tasks in the sphere of ideology, politics, and economics, was of historic and crucial significance. On all these planes the congress elaborated concepts and areas for activity in line with current demands and potential.

Thus, in the ideological sphere there was complete approval, continuation, and deepening of Leninist thinking and a Leninist style and approach, which are a priceless source of inspiration for the CPSU and the entire communist movement. It was confirmed with the utmost forcefulness that man is the chief value of socialism. Ensuring the opportunity for his comprehensive development and meeting his material and spiritual needs constitute the main theme of party and state activity.

In the political sphere the congress elaborated the line of further deepening Soviet democracy and more fully implementing socialist self-management by the people, free from anarchosyndicalist trends.

In the economic sphere the congress determined the decisive transfer to a highly efficient economy and its accelerated development by making greater use of all the creative potential of socialism. The socialist economy must be based on advanced scientific and technical thinking and its development must be inextricably bound to the development of science and technology.

In international policy the congress elaborated a line of peace and peaceful coexistence corresponding to the contemporary stage of mankind's development, with its interstate conflicts and difficulties, taking account of the interdependence of states and peoples and ensuring conditions preserving life and further developing human civilization. The congress adopted a broad, specific peace program, a program to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, and pointed to the need to proceed to a new stage in developing relations of friendship and cooperation among socialist community states.

Our party shows consistent support for the Soviet Union's important initiatives to totally eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and reducing armed forces and armaments in Europe. Our party will be actively working to achieve their full implementation.

The socialist countries' peace initiatives put forward at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Budapest, which generated exceptional public interest, were an important step in strengthening international security, boosting coordinated foreign policy activity among fraternal states, developing constructive dialogue, removing the threat of war, curbing the arms race, and reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

We roundly condemn bourgeois propaganda attempts to exploit the accident at the Chernobyl AES to sow distrust regarding the USSR and its peace-loving policy. Polish working people received M.S. Gorbachev's 14 May television address with great interest and express full support for the new Soviet peace initiatives he put forward.

The 27th CPSU Congress convincingly demonstrated that the people, who set themselves such bold targets and tasks and who are concentrating their efforts on progressive transformations, have an objective interest in maintaining and strengthening peace. This unity of tasks in domestic and foreign policy reaffirms the organic link between the ideals of socialism and peace in CPSU policy.

The delegates' full support of the congress line coupled with a determination to consistently implement it was unusually beneficial and optimistic. The line is in accord with the objective requirements and needs of current socialist building in the Soviet Union and the present-day international situation. Its realistic nature is also confirmed by the fact that by means of innovative searching, including constructive criticism, the congress outlined the area of improvement needed in the system for managing the processes of building developed socialism at its present stage rather than dwelling on drawing up general provisions.

That is why the 27th CPSU Congress was particularly important, creative, and historic in significance. It signaled a breakthrough not only for the CPSU but for communists in other socialist countries and throughout the world. This was stated from the congress rostrum by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who stressed the universal significance of the wealth of Soviet Communists' experience in socialist building: "...Making creative and dialectical use of experience in the historically specific conditions of each country is the most reliable way of ensuring that socialism becomes stronger each passing day."

For our party, the 27th CPSU Congress and its decisions are of particular significance. Our countries are, it is true, not at an identical stage of socialist development. However, the most important thing is that the CPSU and the PZPR employ the same Marxist-Leninist approach to both the modern world and the potential for its transformation.

Irrespective of differences in our levels of development, the CPSU's practical experience and theoretical legacy is a priceless asset to us, particularly for improving the Marxist-Leninist appraisal of social activity, a creative approach to new problems, overcoming habitual schemas, and searching out innovatory solutions, which always emerge out of the realities of social life. In short, the heart of the matter lies in a Leninist ability to combine realism with the boldest long-term plans for transformations and development.

The PZPR is at present getting ready for its 10th congress. It will be of enormous significance for the PZPR and all Polish society.

The recent PZPR Central Committee plenum examined and approved draft documents for the 10th PZPR Congress: The draft PZPR program, the report on Central Committee activity and fulfillment of the 9th PZPR Congress decisions, draft additions and amendments to the PZPR Statutes, and the theses for the Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress.

Almost 5 years have now elapsed since the previous congress, the extraordinary 9th congress. These years have not been easy for the PZPR. They have contained moments of drama.

The 9th PZPR Congress equipeed the party to combat the counterrevolutionary threat and overcame the political and economic crisis. That struggle has tempered the party. In that difficult process the party's ideological unity and organizational cohesion were generated, ties were established with the masses, and its prestige and social influence were restored. Socialism's opponents were defeated. This made it possible for the party to switch on a broader front to necessary reforms -- reforms strengthening the principles of socialism in social life and creating the prerequisites for restoring the dynamics of development.

While we are making certain progress in this direction we are also encountering complex, difficult problems.

Nevertheless, a new situation and a new correlation of forces have been created as a result of the party's activity. The prospects of socialist development in Poland are no longer under threat.

We consider that the party has achieved such results thanks to the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 9th PZPR Congress and above all of the 4th Central Committee Plenum, which elected W. Jaruzelski as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Our 10th party congress is faced with the task of defining the concept of not merely continuing the party line, but also developing it in order to create conditions in the years to come conducive to speeding up the country's progress along the socialist path. This requires a creative approach based on critical and self-critical assessments of social activity.

Recently, lively and very extensive precongress discussion has been taking place in the country. We put forward for discussion the PZPR draft program, which defines the party's tasks throught he beginning of the 21st century, and also the theses governing our objectives for the current 5-year plan.

The participants in the discussion in general approve the party's plans. At the same time numerous proposls expressing society's desire for dynamic development of the country on a socialist foundation are being submitted.

The 27th congress materials constitute a great and invaluable ideological aid for us. The CPSU congress decisions are conducive to a bolder formation of objectives and set in motion within the party and the people the kind of thinking processes that inspire a search for innovatory solutions and reserves of development. People are saying bluntly: We can use a great deal of the Soviet Communists' experience by adopting the decisions speeding up USSR development and releasing the people's initiative and creative forces.

The 27th congress decisions and the cordial and productive meetings held during its sessions between the leaders of our parties, M.S. Gorbachev and W. Jaruzelski, have given important boosts to further deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries. We are certain that that the implementation of the strategy of speeding up the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development will make an enormous contribution to strengthening the forces and potential of the entire socialist community. We also see important opportunities here for Poland, for the all-around strengthening of our country.

The PZPR pays great attention to collaborating with the CPSU, expanding cooperation with the powerful Soviet economy, carrying out joint plans of scientific and technical progress, and introducing effective new forms of collaboration in all spheres. We fully support M.S. Gorbachev's words to the 11th SED Congress that cooperation among socialist countries must be be raised to a higher level and that the elaboration of a new economic mechanism for our cooperation and further all-around consolidation of the bonds uniting us are essential.

The 27th CPSU Congress and its decisions and ideas have now been widely aired in our precongress discussions. They serve as a source of inspiration not only for communists but for all working people in favor of Poland's socialist development and the entire Polish people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VISIT

8 July Remarks Noted

LD090927 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Mitterrand begins the 3d day of his visit to the Soviet Union today. The stay has so far taken place in a very cordial climate. Yesterday the president and Mikhail Gorbachev had talks for 3 hours on questions dealing with disarmament. The two men seem to empathize with each other at least if we are to judge by their smiles yesterday evening at the performance at the Bolshoy Theater, which they attended with their wives.

In a speech made during the evening, Francois Mitterrand also stressed the links of trust between France and the Soviet Union. Here is what he said, recorded by our special correspondent, Gerard Grizbeq:

[Begin recording] We have behind us a few centuries of (?links), in which, I must say, we have generally been in agreement, almost always. There have been a few periods, which can be easily identified in histroy, which have been times of crisis or conflict. But generally speaking, agreement has prevailed, probably because our interests were complementary. Well, we are seeking that this should be the case today, in preference, of course, to conflict, particularly when we know that conflict means the worst.

Neither of our countries has offensive intentions, but we are living, the world is living in a climate of distrust. And it is very important, through the relations established between members of government between myself and the general secretary of the CPSU, to manage to dissipate this climate of distrust. It can be said that this is the case. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meets With Gromyko

LD081806 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet state was pursuing an energetic foreign policy and seeking an improvement in the international climate and a turn for the better in world and European affairs. The special importance of the Soviet initiatives was noted in that context, first and foremost of a concrete goal the Soviet Union had offered the international community, namely, the complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the current century.

Just as during the meetings between the French president and Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet side expressed the conviction that mankind had no more important task today than the task of averting the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race and achieving disarmament.

On his part, Francois Mitterrand pointed to the constructive nature of the Soviet Union's proposals for the elimination of nuclear and conventional armaments and expressed the wish that these proposals be discussed actively during appropriate talks.

Both sides declared that the Soviet-French political dialogue and the further development of ties will be promoting the strengthening of mutual confidence and friendship of the two peoples, the consolidation of European and international security. This is the aim also of the exhange of opinions during the current visit of the French president to the Soviet Union.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of sincerity and striving for mutual understanding.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev, USSR Ambassador to France Yakov Ryabov and other officials. Taking part in the conversation from the French side were French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, French Ambassador to the USSR Yves Pagniez, other officials.

Confers With Gorbachev

LD081531 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand continued their one-on-one talks in the Kremlin today.

The two leaders thoroughly analysed the international situation, which is worrying, primarily because of the lack of progress towards ending the arms race.

Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet leadership, seeking solutions to problems and an improvement in the situation, should continue to act constructively and in a responsible manner and was prepared to accept well-grounded compromises on the basis of equal security of the sides. It expects a similar approach from its negotiating partners.

The sides exchanged opinions on the attitude of the Western countries towards the proposals on reductions in conventional armaments and armed forces put forward by the Warsaw treaty countries. Discussing opportunities for an agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, the sides touched on the French forces in the overall nuclear balance.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed his interlocutor of problems related to the accident at the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station. The sides voice their shared interest in bilateral and international cooperation to ensure safety in nuclear power engineering.

The instructive and frank conversation in the spirit of good faith reiterated the great importance of personal contacts between the leaders of the two countries for an improvement in the international climate and for expanding the overall potential of Soviet-French cooperation.

Press Conference Held on Talks

LD081814 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Soviet and foreign journalists were briefed at the press centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today on the progress of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French republic. Both sides, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said, voiced worry over the situation in the international relations today.

The sides agreed that a search was needed for new approaches to the existing problems, approaches based on a sense of realism, in order to rectify the existing situation, alarming first and foremost because of the lack of progress towards ending the arms race.

The Soviet side stressed that the arms race, regrettably, was going on and that there was the risk of it reaching the point of no return, Gerasimov continued. The USSR has already put forward quite a few initiatives. Looking for ways of improving the situation, the Soviet Union will continue to act constructively and to display readiness to accept well-grounded compromises with due regard for the equal security of the sides. It expects a similar approach from its negotiating partners.

Discussing opportunities for reaching an agreement on the elimination of the Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe, the problem of the French forces in the overall nuclear balance was raised.

The Soviet side supplied information on problems related to the accident at the Chernobyl atomic power station. The question of cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was discussed.

Today Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of external relations of France, Gerasimov said. The sides discussed international and European problems and various aspects of East-West relations. The Soviet side noted the need for energetic efforts successfully to complete the Stockholm conference.

Ivan Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR, and Nikolay Komarov, a first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, had a conversation with Michel Noir, minister-delegate for external trade to the economics, finance and denationalisation minister. The sides reviewed the results of the previous five years in French-Soviet trade and prospects for bilateral cooperation in the next five years.

The Soviet side suggested that new fields of cooperation be examined. These could include broader compensation deals, joint projects in farm machinebuilding and industries to produce goods under French licenses.

Boris Aristov, minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, also had a meeting with Michel Noir, and talks on cooperation in education and on the development of interparliamentary contacts were held, Gerasimov stated.

Visits Ballet

LD082315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand and his wife today attended an evening at the ballet at the USSR Bolshoy Theater. In the central box, together with the guests, were Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and his wife. The state flags of the French Republic and the Soviet Union were draped over the box. The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries before the opening of the performance.

Ryzhkov-Mitterrand Talks

LD091007 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- A meeting between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and President Francois Mitterrand of France took place in the Kremlin today. It was pointed out during the conversation that the current talks in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Francois Mitterrand these days, just as the Soviet-French summit meeting in Paris in October 1985, provide a good basis for bringing the sides' stands on a number of important problems closer together and contribute to strengthening European security, to broadening European cooperation and to improving the international situation as a whole.

The results of and prospects for bilateral Soviet-French cooperation in the fields of the economy, science and technology were positively appraised. Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasised that the tackling of the large-scale tasks, set to the Soviet economy by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, creates conditions for a more effective and rational utilisation of the Soviet Union's foreign economic relations, including those with France.

Both sides expressed interest in using advanced forms of business contacts and cooperation, including industrial and commercial coordination, cooperation in the reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises, and joint realisation of big projects. The existence of possibilities for more active mutually-beneficial contacts in a number of concrete fields, including nuclear power engineering and the agroindustrial complex, was pointed out.

The sides have expressed satisfaction with the existing level of ties in the field of science and technology. Considering that the USSR and France are at an advanced stage in science and technology, it has been recognised desirable to work for a considerable expansion of these ties.

Taking part in the conversation, which proceeded in a business-like, constructive atmosphere were:

From the Soviet side -- Guriy Marchuk, vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Boris Aristov, USSR foreign trade minister, Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Yakov Ryabov, USSR ambassador to France;

From the French side -- Jean-Bernard Raimond, French foreign minister, Michel Noir, minister-delegate on foreign trade issues to the French Economics, Finance and Denationalisation Ministry, Alain Devaquet, minister delegate on scientific research and higher education issues to the French National Education Ministry, and French ambassador to the USSR Yves Pagniez.

9 July Consultations

LD090713 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Soviet-French talks began in the Kremlin today. They are being held by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic.

Taking part in the talks are as follows: on the Soviet side -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Edward Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; on the French side -- Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs and other officials accompanying Francois Mitterrand.

The president of France has been staying in Moscow since Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Zholkver on Importance of Visit

LD082117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The wide comment in many countries on President Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union, on his talks with the Soviet leaders, graphically shows that the significance of this visit has gone far beyond the limits of just Soviet-French relations. What is involved is a political dialogue on basic issues of the world situation which remains tense and calls for detente. It is quite natural that in this connection both Moscow and Paris attach special importance to the situation in Europe.

The point is not only that the USSR and France are major European powers with a centuries-old tradition of mutual ties and cooperation in a wide range of fields. The point is first and foremost the fact that the grave nature of the current international situation and the growing threat of another war are felt more keenly in Europe than anywhere else. It is Europe that is the arena of confrontation of powerful military groups; it is Europe where mountains of weapons are accumulated and new nuclear missiles are being sited again and again. On the other hand, it is in Europe that the valuable experience of peaceful coexistence and cooperation of states with different social orders, of all that which we today call the pan-European process, the spirit of Helsinki, has been accumulated.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly spoken in favor of continuing, deepening, and expanding this process. Readiness for that has also been reasserted by the Soviet leadership during the present visit to Moscow by the French president. As is known, as far as our party is concerned, we do not limit ourselves only to wishful thinking. I recall our unilateral acts on halting nuclear tests and reducing the number of nuclear missiles in Europe. It is also known that the USSR has recently put forward major proposals on reducing conventional weapons in Europe. For his part, President Mitterrand spoke in favor of Europe regaining its role as the main driving force of its own history, so that it can fully perform its role as a factor of balance and stability in international relations.

Thus, there are opportunities for reversing the dangerous developments, for finally replacing mistrust and animosity with sensible cooperation based on the realization of joint responsibility for destinies of the world. The Soviet Union, which is involved in major plans for speeding up the country's development, is striving to do everything in its power to consolidate peace and to put an end to the arms race.

Shevardnadze, Raimond Meet

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, July 8 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Jean-Bernard Raimond, foreign minister of France, held conversations within the framework of the Soviet-French talks currently held in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic. The sides discussed in a businesslike and constructive way a range of urgent questions of the international situation and Soviet-French relations.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS RAIMOND PARIS PRESS PARLEY

PM081347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent report: "The Minister's Press Conference"]

[Text] Paris -- Answering your correspondent's questions at a meeting with journalists from the Diplomatic Press Association held in Paris, French External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond stated the following:

The forthcoming visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet Union will provide an opportunity to examine very important international problems, including questions of disarmament and arms control, as well as the situation in various regions of the world.

The minister particularly noted the successful development of Franco-Soviet relations. In this connection he stressed that the Soviet Union and France hold consultations within the framework of various international forums, including the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Dwelling on bilateral relations in the trade and economic sphere, he stated that in the course of the sessions of the Soviet-French "Grand Commission" held in 1985-1986 accords were reached which provide for the conclusion of major contracts.

The minister also noted the importance of Franco-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and culture and came out in favor of expanding it. The forthcoming Franco-Soviet summit talks in Moscow, J.-B. Raimond stressed, will be extremely useful both internationally and for the development of bilateral ties.

The French president, J.-B. Raimond went on, is in favor of further developing Franco-Soviet dialogue. This aim is served by the meeting of the two countries' leaders. The minister also expressed the hope that F. Mitterrand's visit to the USSR will give new impetus to bilateral consultations on the disarmament problem and help deepen Franco-Soviet economic and trade ties.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH FRENCH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

LD082200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2022 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A conversation between Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chaumont and Dumas, chairmen of the French-Soviet friendship groups in the French Senate and National Assembly has taken place in Moscow.

During the conversation it was noted that in the current international situation regular meetings between party, state and public figures of both countries on various levels play an important role in making the international climate healthier, both in Europe and in the rest of the world.

Both sides spoke in favor of further development and deepening of all forms of ties between parliamentarians of both countries.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PLENUM ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD081527 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 8 TASS -- An enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain was held here. It discussed the results of the parliamentary elections held on June 22 and the further tasks of Communists.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain Ignacio Gallego delivered a report at the plenary meeting. He said the results of the elections in which the "United Left" coalition inculding the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain put seven representatives on the Congress of Deputies and 19 deputies on the autonomous parliament of Andalusia should be viewed as positive and encouraging. During the election campaign, the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain explained its policy to hundreds of thousands of the working people, enhanced its political role and influence in the country.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain emphasised that the party would be working tirelessly to ensure unity of all detachments of the communist movement of the country on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

In the adopted resolution the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain said that the creation of the "United Left" coalition roused the hope to the restoration of the positions of the progressive forces. It might become the front of the left forces for which the party is waging the struggle and which the working class of Spain needs.

The struggle for peace, for the elimination of U.S. military bases and withdrawal of U.S. servicemen from Spain's territory, against nuclear arms, for the denunciation of the treaty with the United States, for Spain's neutrality, in defence of the peoples' interests will remain the most important tasks of the party. The Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain declares for the transformation of society, for the construction of socialism in the country. Peace and socialism are mankind's loftiest aims, the resolution says.

POSTPONEMENT OF HOWE'S VISIT TO RSA NOTED

LD081212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0827 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] London, 8 Jul (TASS) -- It has been officially announced here that the trip by British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to the Republic of South Africa planned for this week has been postponed.

This visit has been widely publicized in the West as some kind of "peace-making mission." However, the democratic public of South Africa and the leaders of a number of African countries have seen the secretary's intention to visit the apartheid state as another political stunt. According to a statement by African National Congress General Alfred Nzo, Howe's trip to Pretoria is completely useless.

What is needed is not talks with the racists but comprehensive economic sanctions against them, he said. Prominent figures in the anti-apartheid movement, including Nobel Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu and a leader of the United Democratic Front Allan Boesak, have refused to meet with the British secretary until such time when London changes its position in relation to the RSA and introduces sanctions against the apartheid regime. [passage omitted]

ITALIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

PM081343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 2 July USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov received B. Corti, Italian deputy foreign minister, head of the Italian delegation to the 15th session of the Soviet-Italian joint commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

S. Romano, Italian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

The 15th session of the commission opened on the same day.

FINNISH COMMUNIST SINISALO HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

PM031120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 First Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Awarding the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade Taisto Sinisalo, Eminent Figure in the Finnish Communist Movement"]

[Text] The Kremlin, Moscow, 27 Jun-- For his vigorous activity in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, for his contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress, and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Taisto Sinisalo is awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

USSR EMBASSY IN PERU ATTACKED 8 JULY

LD090909 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Lima July 9 TASS -- In the afternoon of July 8, a group of unidentified persons made an armed attack against the USSR Embassy in Peru. None of the Soviet citizens have been hurt. The Peruvian authorities have started an investigation. One of the criminals has been arrested.

CASTRO CRITICIZES U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

PM081012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Nicaragua Will Win"]

[Text] Havana, 6 Jul -- Washington's 100-million dollar aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries will only further complicate the resolution of the Central America conflict, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has stated in an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. Nicaragua is not Grenada, and if the Americans unleash aggression against it things will be very difficult for them, he pointed out, adding that the Nicaraguans will win a military victory in the dirty war unleashed by Washington against this Central American country.

Touching upon the crude U.S. attacks on Mexico and Panama, the Cuban leader stressed that they are aimed at destabilizing the situation in these countries and hampering the political processes taking place in them.

Talking about Cuba's domestic position, F. Castro pointed out that the process of rectifying the mistakes permitted previously in various spheres is currently under way in the country. In particular, he drew attention to the existence of an unwieldy bureaucratic apparatus which, instead of struggling to improve the profitability of enterprises and economic sectors, works to reduce profitability.

Our people's **morale** is very high and the measures taken to eliminate the mistakes that have been permitted are well-conceived and correct, F. Castro pointed out. That is why we are not afraid of any possible campaigns which might be organized around these problems. The United States, he stated, is wrong if it thinks that it can destroy Cuba. It does not know that the strength of the morale of 10 million Cubans is so great that any attempts to do so is doomed to failure.

AUCCTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

LD022328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1618 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- The decision by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to allocate $100 million for military assistance to "contras," who are waging an armed struggle against the Government of Nicaragua and terrorizing the peaceable population, has caused a feeling of deep indignation among Soviet working people, members of trade Unions. This is said in a statement by the AUCCTU.

The document notes that, for several years, the U.S. Administration has been waging an undeclared war against the people of Nicaragua. An extremely tense situation has developed in Central America through the fault of the United States. With its policy of state terrorism, the United States is trying to torpedo a political settlement of the crisis in Central America on the basis of the latest proposals of the Contadora Group, which have wide international support, the document stresses.

CHILEAN CP FAVORS PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LD081350 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Buenos Aires July 8 TASS -- The Communist Party of Chile regards as acceptable the creation in the country of a provisional military government without Pinochet in office. It is one of the ways of returning to democracy. This has been stated at a press conference for foreign journalists held underground in Santiago by the representatives of the leadership of the party who called themselves Rodrigo Perez and Sergio Navia.

They pointed out that the U.S. Embassy in Santiago was engaged in behind-the-state intrigues whose purpose was to split the opposition. The Communist Party of Chile will fight against any manoeuvres aimed at neutralizing the anti-dictatorial forces.

Representatives of the leadership of the Communist Party of Chile stressed the great importance of the 48-hour-long general protest strike against the reactionary dictatorship in the past 12 years. Even the national bourgeoisie supported it. In separate areas of the country the carabineers dispatched to suppress the strike went over to the strikers.

The Pinochet regime tried to ruthlessly suppress the strike. According to the leaders of the Communist Party of Chile, repressions against participants in the strike are comparable only with the atrocities of Nazis. Despite the terror, the strike was held in a well-organized manner throughout the country.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES TREATMENT OF CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

PM081315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[A. Pokrovskiy "Review of Letters to PRAVDA": "Friends' Dependable Shoulder"; first four paragraphs are readers' letter]

[Text] "Dear editors;

"We patients in the No 6 Moscow City Clinical Hospital, who suffered in the accident at the Chernobyl AES, ask you to express our sincere gratitude to the clinic's medical personnel and to the requisitioned doctors for their selfless labor and for the civic heroism and heartfelt kindness with which they struggled for our lives and health.

"A low bow to them for this from us and our families!

"Telyatnikov, Busygin, Bondar, Mayorov, Shevelev, Kabanov, Bakayev, Usenko, Luzganova, Kishchenko, Petrovskiy, Gritsenko, Palomarchuk, Mamedov, Starovoyt, Gorbachenko, Zaporozhskiy, Zapeklyy, Shevchuk, Dobrynin, Kovalev, Bibikov, Dzyubak, Lyutov, Shaykina, Kislitskaya, Orlov, Nekhayev, Vodolazhko, Palagecha, Piznyak, Dyatlov, Genrikh."

I begin the review with this letter because it provides an answer to numerous questions from our readers about the health of those who were the first to join the struggle against the accident at the Chernobyl AES. The abundant flow of letters to the editorial offices, which began after the report of the accident, is still not drying up.

Our readers tell of their labor and material involvement in eliminating the consequences of the accident and of their desire to travel to the Chernobyl AES (these questions are resolved at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification), invite children from families that have suffered to stay with them (such offers are examined carefully at the AUCCTV), and ask dozens of specific questions. We will endeavor to ensure that competent specialists reply to them all. But for the time being I will remark that the return addresses on the envelopes attest that people from different parts of the country are writing of their readiness to come and help. People abroad also ask to convey through the newspaper their sympathy with the people of Chernobyl: the Italian Mario Tomba from Verona, the Britons (F. Pouver) and R. Napier, (Georgias Tiompanakis) from Crete, (Kterland) from Norway, the Americans (Kasper) and Swanson, and also their compatroit from Boston who signed himself "an American citizen."

As though replying to these letters, Yuriy Katseval, a worker at the "Zaporozhstal" Plant expressed his opinion: "It was with a sense of profound indignation that Soviet people perceived the fabrications of the Western mass media about the supposedly huge casualties and destruction as a result of the accident at the AES. In response I express the desire and readiness to go to live and work at the AES. And I also hope to be among the first people at the functioning station to greet those real friends who in all sincerity expressed their condolences." This viewpoint is also shared by N. Razumeyko, a construction worker from Saransk: "Thanks for the humane assistance being given to our victims by American doctors. This is how it should be between peoples. The USSR has always offered a helping hand to victims. And we will assist the people of Chernobyl. So there is no need for transatlantic uncles to show great grief."

The majority of letters speak about this assistance -- diverse and magnanimous assistance. "More than 500 residents of Pripyat have been accommodated in a settlement on the Southern Bug," Yu. Kopnev, secretary of the party committee of the South Ukrainian AES, cables PRAVDA. "Work has been found for the majority of them. And our dosimetrists, decontaminationworkers, and other specialists are participating in the work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl. The fulfillment of socialist pledges -- the commissioning of the second 1-gigawatt unit at the South Ukrainian AES following repairs -- has also made a concrete contribution." Fitter A. Goncharenko reports on the enthusiasm with which the workers of the "Veda" Production Association filled an order for Chernobyl.

Together and individually -- this is probably how you could assess the readiness to help that our readers write about. I would like, for example, to cite a letter sent from Vologda Oblast: "As the mother of a large family, I write you because I think all the time of the children of the Chernobyl people. A misfortune is a misfortune. But since it has happened, it is easier to cope with it through joint efforts. Our family is inviting Chernobyl children for the summer. We can take about five. We have five of our own children, and children will always find a common language with one another. We live in the country, and the air alone is a tonic. We have our own farm, so there is always fresh milk and meat, as well as vegetables. Nature is wonderful here, and there will soon be berries and mushrooms in the forest. Come to us. We await you eagerly, Chernobyl children! The Ilinskiy family -- Valentina Aleksandrovna, Ivan Vasilyevich, and our children Olya, Tolya, Sasha, Vanya, and Lena."

Well, what can I add to this? Just cite an intentionally restrained request from Anatoliy Yegorov, a doctor from Rostov-na-donu, to help him give bone marrow without recompense for transplanting into victims of the AES accident. This attention elicits a greatful response, above all, from the people of Chernobyl themselves. This, V. Lodyzhenko, an engineer evacuated from Pripyat, asks us to convey his warm appreciation for the concern for his daughter's health to D. Iosilevich, a doctor at the Sumy Oblast Hospital. The Petukhov and Semenik families evacuated from Chernobylskiy Rayon are grateful to Valentina and Viktor Yaremenko, inhabitants of the village of Berestyanka in Kiev Oblast, for their welcome and kindness. "The Varemenkos," they write, "made their home available to us in its entirety, fully furnished, while they themselves went to live with their mother. They sympathize with us, understand our misfortune, and trust us completely, like relatives." "When you know that everything is calm at home, and everyone is settled, then you work with a light heart," the entire crew of the motorship Pripyat-14, now employed on eliminating the consequences of the accident, unanimously points out. "Our families have been evacuated to a safe zone. And we wish to thank our party and government for the attention shown the evacuated families. Everyone has been given the necessary material and medical assistance. Our relatives and friends have been provided with work, housing, and the opportunity to travel to sanatoriums and rest homes."

I would also like to point out that the editors have received prompt replies to instances cited earlier in the newspaper of an inattentive attitude to Chernobyl people. "Designer Makarova has been allocated a preferential travel warrant for herself and two children," reads a cable from the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Arc Welding Institute. "The misfortune at the AES is my personal misfortune too," P. Artemenko, who was mentioned in the article "Zone of Truth and Conscience," writes to PRAVDA. And he explains that he had been misunderstood, that he was only temporarily unable to welcome evacuees. "I am not against welcoming any number of people even now and giving them what assistance I can," he concludes.

Unfortunately, our mail attests that bureaucratic thoughtlessness will occasionally crop up in the actions of certain local leaders. What else can account for G. Lobanov's complaint that people in Baku's Narimanovskiy Rayon did not want to be bothered with supplying his three children with meat and milk? Or Comrade Denisov's complaint that his pensioner mother, who left her pension book in Pripyat, cannot get the social security organs to start transferring her pension to Saratov? Why, as Comrade Sotnichenko writes, have even elderly evacuees in Tula Oblast been put up at a tourist base badly adapted for housing? Why, as Comrade Streltsova reports, are they still waiting in Chernigov for additional instructions for the normal resettlement of evacuees? And, finally, why must Comrade Nedbaylo of Tyumen and Comrade Shcherbinin of Astrakhan search for their relatives from Pripyat through PRAVDA? They cannot get any reply to their inquiries at their relatives' old place of residence.

This is why I have to repeat: There must be no trifles in people's attitude to the evacuees, and it is inadmissible to separate people into "ours" and "theirs." And I will have to repeat another point already expressed in previous letter reviews: Information locally must not be allowed to lag behind events. Sanitary education propaganda must be particularly active there. And it is plainly being developed only slowly. This may be judged from many letters, including those from Comrade Shelemekh of Kiev and Comrade Bykov of Mogilev Oblast, who ask what vegetables, fruits, and berries may be eaten.

Where the necessary elucidation has not been given, there is room for absurd and frequently even harmful rumors. So, individual families in the Crimea, Moscow, and other places, we are told, do not receive evacuees because of the supposed radiation danger. It is high time this absurd fabrication was conclusively debunked. Still more alarming was a letter from two Kharkov Oblast schoolgirls. They did not sign their names: "We fear our parents." This is what they report: "There is a rumor here in Pervomaysk that those who work at the Chernobyl AES are being given 200 grams of vodka each. Our fathers drink, and now they flaunt this."

No, tardiness over sanitary education is not at all harmless! As we see, comprehensive work is needed to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl, and not just in the zone of the AES. But there must be no place here for a stereoptyped, "wholesale" approach, so to speak. But people at Moscow's Voykov Iron Foundry and Radio Plant have taken just such a "wholesale" approach to collecting money to help Chernobyl, indifferently collecting identical amounts from everyone. And yet this is a strictly voluntary matter and not at all suited to an official "embrace."

Yes, the majority of our readers understand and endeavor mentally to share the Chernobyl people's misfortunes, and they admire the courage of those who are now working in the danger zone. This is what G. Papinskiy, party member since 1942, writes "The people working there to eliminate the accident really display wonders of heroism. They are aware of the danger and undertake an exploit, and they want to accomplish this exploit as Communists." "During these difficult days for us all," A. Katykin writes from Kopeysk, "I would like to convey a sense of gratitude to all engaged on eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES."

And, finally, a somewhat unexpected letter, which reveals from another side the Chernobyl people's moral makeup. "Through the newspaper I would very much like to send birthday greetings to the wife of Vladimir Nikolayevich Shashenko, who died during the first minutes of the accident. I have known this family since 1981. I once called on friends, but they were not at home. Lyudochka's mother invited me into her house. The Shashenkos turned out to be good, affable people. I have repeatedly availed myself of their hospitality since my husband died, when I was in great need of sympathy.

"I came to like the city of Pripyat very much. I liked to stand on the river bank and look at the beautiful house in which the Shashenkos lived, with this inscription in huge letters: 'Let the atom be a worker, not a soldier.' But I particularly liked the people of that city — young and strong in spirit. I want to say to them: 'May strength of spirit not abandon you now, during these difficult days.'" This is how Valentina Fedorovna Kudryavtseva ends her letter.

UKRAINIAN CP DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL PROGRESS

AU081135 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has examined a number of questions concerning the progress of work in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and the progress of work in organizing the everyday, catering, medical, trade, and cultural services for the population temporarily evacuated from the accident zone as well as the progress of work in providing material supplies for the workers of enterprises, organizations, and institutions engaged in work at the nuclear power plant and the progress of work in preventing pollution of the environment. Measures were outlined to intensify control over the progress of these projects.

The question of the progress made by the branches of the republic's fuel and energy complex in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27 Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine on resource saving and on reducing the material intensiveness of production was discussed.

The resolution adopted in this connection notes that the available reserves and potentials for intensifying the system of economizing and thrift, for reducing the proportional share of expenditure of materials, fuel, and energy, and for increasing the volume of utilization of secondary raw materials and production waste have been utilized unsatisfactorily in many enterprises and associations of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ukrainian Main Administration of Gas Industry, and the Association of the Ukrainian Petroleum Industry. The Central Committee has requested the leaders of the appropriate ministries and departments to eliminate, in the shortest possible time, the shortcomings in the consumption of all types of resources and to implement additional measures widely introducing into production operations the latest scientific achievements and technologies that produce little or no waste. It is incumbent upon party committees to improve control over the utilization of material resources and over safeguarding them and to prevent losses in production operations and transport, to resolutely put an end to cases of mismanagement and wastefulness, and to call strictly to account officials through whose fault damage is caused to the state. The question of the work of the Voroshilograd gorkom and of the party organizations of the city's machine-building enterprises in fulfilling the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Radically Raising the Technical Standard and Quality of Machine Building Products and for Developing Machine Building as the Basis of Scientific-Technological Progress in the 12th 5-Year Plan Period and in the Long Term Through the Year 2000" was discussed. It was noted that the gorkom and the party organizations of machine-building enterprises and institutes have failed to carry out the necessary organizational and political work to ensure the fulfillment of party demands for the acceleration of development of the machine-building industry and the cardinal improvement of the technical standard and quality of products. Many types of technical equipment delivered fail to meet the most important indexes of contemporary requirements.

The Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee called the attention of Voroshilovgrad gorkom to the existing shortcomings and omissions and requested the gorkom to fundamentally restructure its work in organizing the fulfillment of decisions of the 27th CPSU congress and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and government on machine building.

A resolution of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures for the further comprehensive economic and social development of Kiev city, determining tasks in the construction, reconstruction, expansion, and commissioning of production, housing and communal, and cultural and everyday services projects, as well as the complex of measures for further intensifying and increasing the capacities of construction organizations.

In 1986-90 it is planned to build housing in Kiev city with the total living space of 7 million square meters. It is envisaged that the southern overpass traffic junction [mostovoy perekhod] will be commissioned in 1990. This will make it possible greatly to improve transport in the left-bank part of the city. All city rayons will be provided with a stable water supply. The commissioning of two operating complexes of the Novobortnichskaya aeration station will make it possible to solve the problem of sewage purification.

Taking into account the enlisted resources of enterprises and organizations, it is planned to build general education schools with a total of 65,000 pupil places, preschool children's institutions with a total of 21,000 places, hospitals with a total of 4,050 beds, and clinics for a total of 11,730 visits per shift.

The material-technical basis of culture and sports will be further developed. It is planned to build such unique projects as a 1,200-seat theater for young people, a 1,200-square-meter city picture gallery, a centralcity library for 2 million books, a covered sports arena, and a 2,500-seat cinema and concert hall.

The resolution alsp provieds solutions to other problems such as those of regulating the recreation zones on the Dnepr River islands, developing collective fruit growing, implementing measures for environmental recovery, etc.

The tasks of preparing the national economy for steady operations in the 1986-87 fall-winter period were discussed. The Central Committee has made it incumbent upon ministries and departments, the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the primary party organizations, the ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies, and the leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations to analyze this work carefully and to implement additional measures to accelerate it and ensure its good quality.

Concrete plans for measures to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes and to bring order to private labor activities were confirmed.

Other questions of party leadership in economic and cultural construction and in organizational and political work were also discussed.

TALYZIN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM081555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Graduation of Leading Cadres"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the latest, seventh graduation of students of the Academy of the National Economy under the USSR Council of Ministers was held in Moscow 27 June.

In the presidium were N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and leading workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and a number of ministries and departments.

N.V. Talyzin addressed the assembly. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, he congratulated the graduates of the successful completion of their studies at the academy and thanked the professorial and teaching staff for their great creative contribution to the training of leading cadres in the top management echelon.

You are getting down to work, the speaker said, addressing the graduates, at a portentous time when Soviet society is developing under the profound and growing influence of the ideas and decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, which made an in-depth and objective analysis of the work done since the 27th congress, was a political event of tremendous importance. the Central Committee told the party and the entire Soviet people about the first results of this work, noted the positive changes in the country since the congress, pointed to the shortcomings that exist, and defined immediate tasks.

The speech pointed out that the decisive role in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is allocated to scientific and technical progress. Machine building is at the heart of its acceleration. Proceeding from this, cardinal measures have been outlined to further strengthen and modernize the material and technical base of the machine-building complex.

Investment policy is being reorganized, and chief attention is being concentrated on modernizing and retooling existing enterprises -- for which it is planned to increase capital investments.

There is a very direct link between the improvement of the technical base and the fundamental improvement of output quality. Measures of a technical and economic nature have begun to be implemented in every sector with regard to standardization, certification, price formation, and moral and material incentives for achieving high quality. A specific program of action in this direction for planning and economic organs was defined in the resolution "On Measures To Fundamentally Improve Output Quality," adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. And it must be fulfilled irreproachably.

In the new 5-year plan special significance is attached to saving resources. All measures must be taken in our practical activity to ensure that the targets relating to economies are fulfilled in full -- for which it is necessary to establish constant, strict control.

N.V. Talyzin went on to dwell on the fact that the CPSU Central Committee plenum used the example of the Leningrad people to show once again how it is possible to ensure the further intensification of industrial production. The Leningrad people's proposal consist of implementing a two- and three-shift work regime in industrial enterprises, doing away with obsolete equipment, and replacing it with new equipment.

The economic mechanism is becoming an efficient lever of economic growth. Sectors of industry are actively switching to the new methods of management. Next year all industry will work under the new management conditions. We have to introduce the principles of fuller financial autonomy and self-financing, on which the the collectives of the Volga Truck Plant and the Sumy Machine-Building Association now work.

A tremendous social program is planned on the basis of the economy's accelerated development in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Almost R500 billion, or half of all capital investments in the national economy, is being channeled into sectors directly connected with the growth of the people's well-being.

As a result, the population's real income will increase, the supply of food and consumer goods will improve, the services sphere will be expanded, and work will be continued to improve health care and education.

During the 5-year period it is planned to commission apartment buildings covering area of 595 million square meters -- 25 million square meters higher than the targets in the Basic Guidelines. It is also planned to commission preschool establishments in excess of the targets in the Basic Guidelines. The preferential commissioning of other sociocultural projects -- general educational schools, vocational and technical schools, outpatient and polyclinic establishments, and hospitals -- will be carried out in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The task consists of making efficient and purposeful use of these great assets.

The role of leading cadres is particularly great and responsible under these conditions.

To cope with this task, the modern leader must possess political maturity, know his work, use progressive management methods to perfection, have a feeling for what is new, be ready to assume responsibility, know how to take account of the political meaning of management, constantly learn, and be highly exacting toward himself and others.

The Academy of the National Economy serves to foster these qualities.

Knowledge quickly ages under the conditions of the current scientific and technical revolution. The academy's scientists and teachers must study the practices of management, planning, and administration, move ahead, and be in the ranks of those who work at the forefront of science.

N.V. Talyzin dwelt on questions of further improving the teaching process and deepening scientific research on the aforementioned problems, paying special attention to their link with practice.

In conclusion, the chairman of the USSR Gosplan expressed confidence that the academy graduates will make a worthy contribution to implementing the tasks of the motherland's economic and social development and fulfilling the goals of the 5-year plan.

On behalf of the academy's collective, the meeting was addressed by Professor Ye. K. Smirnitskiy, its rector, and by students.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR COMBATTING UNEARNED INCOME

PM081444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Minister of Justice B. Kravtsov under the rubric "Citizen, Society, Law": "To Halt the Money Grubbers"]

[Text] Soviet people are clearly aware that conscientious labor for the benefit of society and a solicitous attitude toward socialist property constitute in our state the main source of the motherland's economic and defense might and of the prosperity of each family and every citizen. There has been a keen response to the party's words, spoken at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, that we must continue our persistent and tireless work to strengthen the healthy atmosphere in our society and eradicate phenomena like drunkenness and unearned income that are alien to socialism. [Second edition version of article did not include this paragraph]

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Step up the Struggle Against Unearned Incomes" plans the implementation of a package of measures of an economic, organizational, legal, and educational nature to ensure rigorous observance of the principle of social justice. The normative acts approved by the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session provide a concrete expression of the legal means aimed at stepping up the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, and speculation and at resolutely eradicating unearned incomes of any kind.

The struggle against mercenary crimes has been stepped up recently. Embezzlers of the people's wealth have been exposed and have suffered harsh punishment in a number of RSFSR krays and oblasts and in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. An analysis of judicial practice shows that many instances of embezzlement, committed with impunity over a period of many years, were the consequence of a lack of control in the accounting and utilization of material assets and of the continued use of clearly obsolete norms for writing off raw materials and semimanufactures at many construction sites and industrial enterprises. The criminals quite often took advantage of defects in production technologies which made it possible to stockpile and later appropriate the unrecorded surplus.

The Moscow Oblast Court heard a number of criminal cases concerning embezzlement of gold at the Dulevo and Dmitrov china plants under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the Bronnitsy jewelry plant under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and several others. Special attitudes ought to apply to the safekeeping of gold. However, neither the enterprise leaders nor their superior officials had done everything necessary to rule out the commission of offenses against hard currency assets by dishonest and unconscientious people. The criminals committed with unbelievable ease various deals involving gold-bearing raw materials and finished jewelry articles.

Numerous controllers, including some from the Assaying Supervision Inspectorate, found themselves totally helpless to deal with the offenders. And yet receivers of stolen goods managed to find ways to approach the rogues and, in many instances, organized embezzlement of property worth many hundreds of thousands of rubles.

The court established that the embezzlers lived beyond their means. While earning the modest salary of, say, a procurement official or supplies agent, they owned homes worth tens of thousands of rubles, cars, and expensive furniture suites. Here is what the accused Yudin testified at the hearing of the case involving embezzlement of gold at the Dulevo china plant: "To start with, I needed money for a motor cycle. Later I bought a Moskvich, changed it for a Zhiguli, and changed that in turn for a Volga. Later I moved on to buying diamonds." Numerous witnesses testified that Yudin was literally throwing money about and that even this did not raise anyone's suspicions. Such indifference does not help the prompt discovery and exposure of embezzlers of all kinds.

A USSR Council of Ministers resolution proposed to regularize the accounting and monitoring of the safekeeping of property and the observance of state discipline. The USSR Government demanded that the application of obsolete normatives, which is one of the ways in which surpluses are formed, be firmly blocked, and ordered the elaboration and introduction of technically and economically substantiated norms for material and labor expenditures.

What happened in the past? For example, in an interlocutory order in the case of embezzlement at the Bronnitsy jewelry plant, the Moscow Oblast Court drew attention to the fact that the criminals had violated production technologies and were creating unrecorded surpluses of precious metals. A verbose document was submitted in reply by V. Radashevich, chief of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems Main Administration for the Timepiece and Jewelry Industry. This paper cannot be described as anything else but a formalistic reply, since it makes no provision for any specific measures and contains no conclusions indicating a serious state approach toward the work in hand. A waste of time. There are still causes for alarm. Some of the criminals had already been arrested, but their accomplices continued to use similar methods for embezzlement. It is assumed that M. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems, will correct the negligent workers and issue orders that an exhaustive reply be given to the court.

Successful struggle against persons in receipt of unearned incomes will be helped by the accelerated development of consumer goods production and the services sphere. It must be admitted that speculators, thieves, and wheeler-dealers often take advantage of the shortage of goods and services and make fortunes out of it. In parallel with the application of legal measures, the aforementioned economic levers are called upon to play an increasingly important role in eradicating the social evil of unearned riches.

Difficulties with housing and with obtaining travel vouchers for sanatoriums and rest homes are also used by a certain category of people for mercenary purposes. This gives rise to justified indignation among working people. This source of gains must also be blocked. Instructions have been issued to impose order in this area, to discover those who exchange housing, dachas, and summer houses for payment, and to ensure that they observe the demands of the law. Union republic councils of ministers have been ordered to introduce regulations governing the registration of contracts, conditions, and upper limits of payments for housing and property being disposed of and for services being rendered.

During the preparation of the draft normative acts, labor collective meetings and the press made numerous suggestions about the need to step up the monitoring of people living off unearned incomes. It is well known that at times they are not ashamed to acquire expensive articles or luxury items. One of the measures making it possible to effect this monitoring is the citizen's obligation to file with financial organs a source of income declaration in respect of deals involving sums in excess of R10,000 or the construction of houses or dachas costing more than R20,000.

Honest working people have nothing to fear, while this instrument will enable us to expose dishonest people. It must be noted at this point that citizens are obliged to file such declarations also on demand by the local ispolkom or prosecutor. Rules governing the procedure for completing the deals in question and filing the declarations are being elaborated by the relevant departments and will be approved in the near future.

PRAVDA's readers have been made aware by numerous reports that the negative attitude toward temporary workers, popularly known as private operators, has resulted mainly from their greed, embezzlement, bribery of individual officials, and substandard performance of work. This is also linked to a great extent with carelessness and lack of supervision by leaders of some kolkhozes and sovkhozes who resort to using seasonal construction workers. At the same time there can be no argument about the benefit accruing to the state and society from groups of honestly working temporary workers.

The 15 May 1986 USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Regulating the Labor Organization and Pay of Temporary Construction Teams" brings the activity of such construction workers within a framework set by law on a strictly contractual basis. There is categorical ban on such workers being assigned any supply and sales or middleman duties and also on the use of materials of unknown origin.

It is well known that the 23 May 1986 USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Stepping Up the Struggle Against the Extraction of Unearned Incomes" and the union republic decrees passed in implementation of this act come into force on 1 July 1986. These important documents provide a concrete expression of disciplinary, material, administrative, and criminal measures against individuals breaking the law in pursuit of their mercenary and selfish interests.

Everyone is aware of the great material and moral damage caused by so-called pilferers. The law provides that, in the event of embezzlement (including petty pilfering) at work, the offender can be dismissed from work in addition to any administrative or criminal punishment he may suffer. In the event of administrative proceedings being instituted against petty pilferers, the offenders can now be punished with a fine of up to R200 with cancellation of all types of bonuses and other benefits, including loss of place on the housing list.

Taking into account the growing social danger of bribe-taking on a particularly large scale or as a result of conspiracy by a group of persons, harsher punishments have been established for the aforementioned crimes.

Until recently, the legal norms contained a few loopholes enabling dishonest elements to enrich themselves at the expense of society and the state. Corresponding amendments have now been made to the legislation. Administrative liability, and criminal liability for repeated offenses, have been introduced for unauthorized use of domestic power or gas for mercenary purposes, for evasion of the filing of income declarations, and for unauthorized use of means of transport, machines, and equipment belonging to enterprises, institutions, and organizations for mercenary purposes.

Stricter administrative and criminal liability has been introduced for the purchase of grain and other products to feed livestock and poultry and for engaging in banned types handicraft work. A prohibition has been imposed on the sale of homemade wines and on gambling.

Union and republic legislation will continue to improve with a view to placing a reliable barrier across the path of those who try to live at the expense of others, at the expense of society. Ministries of justice -- at union and republic level -- are participating in the drafting of relevant acts. An extensive program of actions is being elaborated, aimed at the strict and rigorous application of the full force of the law against all kinds of antisocial parasitical elements. Coordinating their work with the other law enforcement and monitoring departments, the organs of justice and the courts will continue to expand and deepen their ties with labor collectives and the public and to wage on a united front an uncompromising struggle against unearned incomes.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FIGHT AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

PM081156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Against Bureaucracy"]

[Excerpts] The country's overall successes result from the work of every Soviet individual. Competition is spreading everywhere to fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. Restructuring of economic management methods and party leadership of economic and cultural development is in progress.

Substantial results have been achieved where party organizations and their leading organs have firmly adopted the congress' stand. This means that work has been organized in the new way without delay and that the implementation of everything planned is making evergetic progress. It is important to create this situation everywhere and to make the planned changes really lasting.

A great deal is being done in this respect by the party committees of Belorussia and Sverdlovsk, Sumy, Donetsk, Urkutsk, Lipetsk, Volgograd, and many other oblasts. In Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast a movement is spreading to make the fullest possible use of production potential and increase the proportion of expenditure channeled into retooling and reconstruction, improving the provision of amenities for cities and villages, and resolving the housing problem by reducing new construction. At the initiative of 27th CPSU Congress delegates, competition has been launched here to fulfill the plans for the first 2 years ahead of schedule, by the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The acceleration process is moving fast. But one cannot fail to see that bureaucratic impediments are being encountered on the way. They include red tape, reation of paperwork, inertia, and formalistic replies. They also include an inclination toward excessive organization, the substitution of empty talk for organizational work, fear of disclosing the true state of affairs, overreporting.... But in whatever form bureaucracy may arise, the essence remains the same -- sacrificing the essence of the matter to form and consigning state interests to oblivion. Bureaucracy, it was noted at the Central Committee June Plenum, is the brohter of excessive administration and a fierce opponent of extensive participation by the masses in administrative affairs. Chicanery, read tape, and formalism are used as weapons. The real matter is submerged in a flood of paper. [passage omitted]

Old habits and traditions are not, of course, objects that can be lightly cast aside and replaced with new ones. Effort and more effort is required here. V.I. Lenin considered waging war on bureaucracy to be absolutely necessary for socialist building to succeed, and he demanded that particular attention be paid to it and that it be waged "efficiently, according to all the rules of military art." He warned that it is a long process and hard work, and that "whoever thinks otherwise is a demagogic fraud, because hundreds of measures are needed to overcome bureaucracy...."

The main means of fighting bureaucratic distortions is efficiency. This means a precise, highly organized work process, where everyone knows his business and has a conscientious, responsible attitude toward it. It also means a party-minded, political approach to resolving problems that arise and persistence in achieving planned goals and the necessary practical results. It is no less important to create the conditions and atmosphere in which the policy of playing safe would not be encouraged but eliminated. The right action is taken where Communists' reports to their comrades are regularly heard and party references are discussed and approved at party meetings. This helps to increase responsibility for the matter at hand.

Criticism and self-criticism are effective methods of operatively disclosing and eliminating all impediments in the way of the restructuring process. Bureaucrats feel uncomfortable in this spotlight. It is the duty of party organizations to concern themselves with ensuring that this light does not go out but, on the contrary, burns brighter. Any attempts to suppress criticism must be resolutely quashed. Wherever criticism and self-criticism die away, all party activity is deformed. Openness has been graphically described as the sword healing the wound. The Soviet individual wants to and must know what is going on in the collective, the city, and the country. The mass information and propaganda media are expected to make their own contributions to the struggle against bureaucracy.

The guarantee of successful and precise implementation of adopted decisions lies in increased exactingness toward cadres and in strict monitoring. Verification of fulfillment is the task of every party, soviet, and economic worker and every primary party organization. It is important in this respect to concentrate attention on the prime tasks facing labor collectives. The basic aim of verification is not the registration of shortcomings and errors but primarily the practical organization of matters. Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. Approximately 30 different commissions were in operation at the Vinnitsa meat combine in the course of just 1 month. Dozens of people worked by the sweat of their brow. Once again mountains of paper were produced. But this did not help to overcome the problem of the collective lagging behind. It is clear that this kind of "paper" verification is not what is needed to really improve things.

Our time is a time of change. Great, large-scale tasks require a creative approach. They also dictate the need to wage a resolute struggle at all levels against excessive administration and bureaucracy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WRITERS CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Rozhdestvenskiy Address

PM031558 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 8

["Abbreviated version" of Robert Rozhdestvenskiy speech in 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Congress]

[Text] The times in which we are living are being called a turning point -- a harsh but just term. The restructuring taking place in our country -- a long-awaited, large-scale, in-depth restructuring -- today is affecting each and every person. A process of renewal, awakening, and daily questing is taking place in our state. An incredibly complex and sometimes agonizing process, but a process which is the only one possible and vitally necessary.

It is splendid that a time has now come when ordinary and highly familiar concepts are gradually regaining their normal, true essence -- a time when work is coming to mean work; a plan means a plan; conscience means conscience; communist means communist; and responsibility means responsibility.

However the old formulas are reluctant to surrender; they continue to live, exist, and show themselves.

So long as there are battles (for the plan, the harvest, quality, or something else), we will not move forward, for a battle is a symbol of a blitz. What is in fact needed is work -- admittedly intensive and difficult, but real, creative, will organized work.

There must be this kind of work in our writers union too.

Let me touch on the problems of young people, although this has already been discussed. You of course know that today's young writers are 30, 40, or even older. This is considered normal. There is even a fine theory that the establishment of a poet (and also a writer of prose) is a slower, much slower, process today than it was yesterday. And that a young poet displays all his best qualities, including his indivduality, in his thirties and forties.

Well maybe the theory is right. But the strange thing is that the age of first love reamins the same: As in the past, people fall in love for the first time not at 26 or 27 but at 15, 16, or 17. And people continue to receive a passport at 16. And they go off for military service at 18. And they first cross the threshold of school not at 8 but at 6.

So, everybody manages to mature at the right time; it is only young writers who, despite everything, are late. Quite a misfortune! So, is it not the times we live in but writing practice which is suddenly to blame for this lateness? For it is no secret -- and this has also been said at the congress -- that the more talented and original a manuscript is, the longer it spends lying in publishers' offices. How long can it stay there? It can be 5 years, 7 years, or even longer. This is how a young writer "comes to maturity," how he confirms the "theory of late development."

Allow me to say a little about criticism. The situation is as follows: If you judge our present literature from the numerous critical articles and reviews it becomes clear that the USSR Writers Union today consists of creative individuals resembling in some respects Gogol's provincial ladies: They are either "simply pleasant" or "pleasant in every respect." The writers union has nothing else in it. However, it is not only critics who create this bland landscape. After all, poets and prose writers also write about each other, and quite often.

Incidentally, it cannot be claimed that we are absolutely uncritical. For example, for a couple of years in succession now every report at every writers conference or congress, including the present one has obligatorily included a phrase about colorlessness in literature. Some speakers even talk about a "colorless flood." They refer to this very colorlessness in very poor words, abuse it, and call for active struggle against it, and an enormous noise, a great deal of noise is made about this!

Just one fact is worrying: When talking about colorlessness, for some reason the speakers, as a rule, do not name a single name.

Therefore the problem of combatting colorlessness assumes somewhat enigmatic, semimystical overtones. And there is already a hint of overt diabolism: It is as if colorless books exist, but they have no names. It is as if these books have been published, but nobody knows who wrote them. Maybe wartime secrecy is at work? Maybe the authors of colorless works are now so surrounded by secrecy that even their names must not be spoken? Or the enemy will hear!

The absolutely correct demand today is for fewer words and more action. This is all true. But what becomes of us when the main pain and joy, the main doubt and hope, the main act and action for a writer is THE WORD? [Preceeding two words published in boldface]

Thus, it is necessary to work so that our words always serve our country's boundless cause, our Soviet people's cause, the cause wherein our entire life lies. In all its entirety!

Zalygin Address

PM031047 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 pp 3-4

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Sergey Zalygin (Moscow) at 26-27 debate at Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] I think that we should suspend admittance to the union for at least 2 years and take a look around to see what we represent and what we have at our disposal both quantitatively and qualitatively. During thisperiod we must gather applications for admission to the union and select the worthiest from among them. Perhaps we should once again introduce a probationary period.

Why do we need a literary criticism center under the Institute of Literature? In order to grant a post to yet another secretary? So that it may centralize still further? Would it not be better to bring about creative conditions for the whole enormous detachment of critics who are already functioning?

Of course, we shall not resolve all our problems at once, but what should we start with? I think that it is necessary to start with the reestablisment of the decisive role of the board. The present sessions of the brard are vacuous way of spending time. Secreatries deliver for each other the same old hackneyed speeches while the board members sit in the refreshment room or succumb to boredom in the meeting hall.

I read a stengoraphic account of board sessions which took place immediately after the writers first congress. What urgent, what vital issues were raised by them there! This now seems incomprehensible to us.

It is necessary to give the boards back their original role. The congress must sum up the result of what we are talking about today and of what is alarming us. I think it must begin with the following act -- to elect democratically a real, energetic board.

Nenashev Speech

PM031329 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27 2 Jul 86 p 7

[Abbreviated version of speech by M.F. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, delivered at 26-27 June session of the Eighth USSR Writers Union Congress]

[Text] If you assess impartially the overall quantitative results of book production in recent years it clearly has to be acknowledged that readers have not been idle. Some 11 billion copies of books and pamphlets have been published in 5 years. That is almost 19 percent more than in the previous 5-year period. The considerable increase in the overall number of books of fiction and children's literature is particularly marked. The situation in the book market is also changing. The demand for fiction in national languages is now being met in most union republics.

The achievements are real. However, they should not be overestimated. There is still an acute shortage of many books, and our progress to date in overcoming it is very unsubstantial.

We consider that a differentaited approach rather than one concerned merely with gross output is one of the most realistic. The program for printing large editions of books which enjoy enhanced demand planned for the next decade by the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade is a concrete expression of that approach. The program was initiated by the opening of an unlimited subscription to a three-volume edition of the works of A.S. Pushkin, which was unique in terms of scale in world publishing practice. We are now completing a similar unlimited-subscription two-volume Mayakovskiy. At the same time the large editions of the series "Library of the Clasics," "Library for Young People," "School Library," and others will be continued.

A whole series of specific measures to increase the output of children's literature have been outlined. We must look at the inner core of the problem of book shortages about which we talk so much. It is obvious that a book shortage is not all equivalent to a shortage of ordinary consumer goods. Books acquire their value only when they are read. At the same time, it is well known that very often the acquisition of a book certainly does not mean that it is read. Many books, including those which are sought in the stores, circulate extremely slowly, while others are not read at all.

It is also clear that in recent years our mass media have talked a lot about shortages and much less about propagandizing books and fostering a love for them in the family and school or about the problems of libraries and reading rooms. At a rough estimate, there are around 40 million books individual use today and more than 5 billion in libraries. It seems to us that it is time to think seriously about whether we are making sensible use of this enormous wealth of books, which are a national assest and have a direct bearing on the development of culture and science and the spiritual and moral education of Soviet people.

In conclusion, I would like to talk frankly about the critical observations regarding conservatism in publishing houses.

Yes, there is much that is imperfect in modern publishing house practice and which requires substantial changes. Publishing bureaucracy, which generates and encourages the pushy, enterprising literary fixer and relegates the talented manuscripts to the background, does make its presence felt. The hedger, who deliberately obstructs manuscripts which he finds unusual and assiduously smooths out all the rough edges in order to put yet another featureless work on the conveyor-belt, is also alive and well in our sphere.

This a very serious issue. Practice shows that the generator of bold, new ideas, the pioneer in literature, science, or culture often has a difficult, uncomfortable time in our publishing houses. The conservative and the opportunist on the other hand feel much more comfortable.

Nor are we in the business of determining the circulation of literature, where hot air and thoughtless eulogy predominate and where we -- publishers and editors -- have for a long time now acted as energetic defenders and preservers of customary standards and stereotypes, blameless. There are many causes responsible for these unhealthy influences. One of them is very significant: An infallibility complex developed in recent years has become very influential among editors (and I do not say this to offend but for the sake of truth) and writers. Hence the blandness [blagostnost] in evaluation and the great shortage of healthy dissatisfaction.

The comments regarding shortcomings in thematic planning and circulation policy are justified. Long under the spell of book shortages, today we essentially find ourselves with no effective mechanism enabling us to properly study the existing needs and providing an objective idea of readers' requirements and interests. Therefore, our decisions about a particular author or the size of a print run are quite often not based on reliable feedback and trustworthy information but on very general and often highly subjective notions or mere intuition.

How are we intending to overcome the shortcomings here? We are thinking of substantially changing the system of publishing planning, since it quite often holds up the prompt publication of topical new books. Considerable democratization of the whole practice of drawing up publishing plans in the spirit of the principles of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum are to be the main thrust here. Considerable expansion of information and publicity at all levels of decisionmaking about the publication of particular works, the requirement and real demand for literature, current and long-term publishing house plans, the actual number of books remaining in the trade network and the specific authors of them will, in our opinion, be particularly useful. We will collaborate more closely with the writers union in this work and will rely on the libraries, the Society of Booklovers, and the mass media. The reader himself and the labor collective, where we must get agreement and approval of publishing plans and intentions, are to be the main link here.

Television Coverage

LD030940 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1413 GMT on 2 July carries a 30-minute report from the USSR Congress of Writers held 24-28 June in Moscow.

Prior to the beginning of the opening of the congress, poet Irakiliy Abashidze says he is expecting "an important discussion" at this congress, which was the case "at the first congress 50 years ago." The Soviet leaders are then shown arriving on the platform after which Chairman of the Writers Union Board Georgiy Markov is shown speaking.

There follows a series of foyer interviews with poet Yustinas Martsinkyavichyus who says: "The main thing the rapporteur pointed us toward is the truth, the truth of life, which must become the truth of art." Poet David Kugultinov opines: "The opening of the congress has given us the feeling that we are about to witness the birth of a new way of thinking, about to see people thinking in a new manner, recognizing that to think in this world in the way we have, and act in the way we have acted in line with this thinking, is no longer possible. In other words, I am talking about a certain prophetic mission of literature, the courage of literature, and the need to eliminate fear in yourself in order to speak that truth which is the basis of all that is best and true."

The video then switches to the rostrum where writer Sergey Zalygin expounds on the meaning of contemporaneity in literature and the "absence of realism" in international relations. He continues: "What do I see in literature that has no business being there? Above all, red tape and an excess of organization which no one needs and which does not meet creative interests. Naturally we will not solve all of these problems, but we must begin somewhere. I believe we must begin with the reinstatement of board meetings to their rightful role. The boards must be given back their original role. I have been reading the minutes of board meetings held just after the 1st Union of Writers Congress. What combative meetings they were and what truly vital matters were raised! For us, it is simply incomprehensible now. And so I believe that a proper conclusion from what is taking place in both our thoughts and in our manuscripts now should be drawn by our congress in the form of the following action: the election of a proper, active board."

The writer Daniil Granin is next seen speaking from the rostrum. He says: "The reorganization which is being effected today in all spheres of life also applies to our writers' organization, because, unnatural though it is, our creative union is greatly afflicted by bureaucratic ills. We have become a bureaucratic institution in which we draw up lists of people honored, accepted, or published, average ages, trips, reports. But who needs all this if the union is not concerned with the fate of polemical, controversial, and talented work? I listened to the [Markov] report, and I sought a reply to a question which seems to me to be one of the most important in our lives, namely, how can we run things in our union that will encourage talented writers and discourage timeservers? Isn't it a strange situation when literature undergoes a fission process and some writers are hailed who are famous for their activities, and others who are famous for their books?"

The poet Boris Oleynik also speaks from the rostrum and asserts: "These insidious stereotypes which we are currently overcoming can sometimes be glimpsed even in the very struggle against stereotypes. What I mean is that in criticizing what is outdated we attempt to distance ourselves from those outdated things in which we ourselves have a part, and we merrily set tasks for others, quite forgetting about ourselves. Boring though it may be, a clean break must begin with oneself if only to be able, once having openly recognized one's blunders and sketched out a constructive program for overcoming them, to bar those from the platforms who found the living easy in the stagnation of the past and who, suffering no pangs of elementary conscience, will, of course, be the first to want to climb up onto the platforms to lecture people about how they are to live and work in the new fashion."

Oleynik continues by referring to the Chernobyl accident, and says that this "is not a subject. Rather, it is the very pain of the people, and it is the worst sin for anyone in this world or the next [as heard] to try to cash in on it." He lauds those who "were the first to go into the fire of the fourth reactor," and praises the role of literature in shaping people's willingness to help the victims of misfortune.

The writer Yuriy Bondarev then speaks: "It is maintained that literature lacks an absolute authority today; this is not because it is indigent, gray or bare, but because the criteria of artistic quality and truth were eroded for many years and continue to be eroded, and because fragile imitators have time and again passed themselves off in their own country and abroad as standards against which others should be judged."

He goes on to praise the role of literary criticism in shaping taste: "If contemporary criticism is still unable to influence literature and the reader, is so-called social criticism fully effective? Can satisfactory words of praise be addressed to this salutary instrument of society if hundreds of priceless historical monuments have been destroyed, if architecture has witnessed the triumph of the harsh flatness and right-angles of a style without style which has disfigured our cities with stereotyped monstrosities, dispersing their warmth and spirit of history, thus, causing enormous harm to the people's quiet irreplaceable sense of patriotism?" Criticism must go against ossified tastes and customary expectations, he declares.

In another rostrum speech, the writer Grigoriy Baklanov asserts that literature must influence hearts and minds. "It has no right to look at life with one eye and bashfully cover up the other one. The consequences of half-truths are more dangerous than those of lies."

There follows a foyer interview with the writer Chingis Aytmtov: "I believe no one attending this congress is looking up with indifference to see who is mounting the platform and listening to what the speeches are about. I have participated in many congresses, and I am not saying this just because this is the latest congress, the current congress, but because I have never seen such an agitated writers' gathering. There have been elements, serious factors for many years now, if I could put it that way, which have not promoted the full-blown, in-depth development of modern literature. This did nothing at all to assist in resolving these problems; quite the reverse, it drove them up a blind alley. It seems to me that literature can only be a force for social activity and act as a social resonator when it can completely fulfill its purpose. I am glad that opportunities for this are opening up today; the conditions do exist for talking at long last about many of the problems which have concerned us and continued to do so to this day."

The poet Nil Gilevich, in another interview, focuses on the results of the congress: "This congress undoubtedly is out of the ordinary and it will have very great repercussions. It will above all truly mobilize our hearts, our creative capacities, and our efforts toward creating works which are worthy both of our traditions in which we take pride, and also of the present-day Soviet and world reader, since our literature is respected throughout the world."

The program outlines the different commissions on individual genres which participated in the congress, showing video of meetings in progress, and naming the head of each commission, but not providing any of the speeches.

In another speech, poet Andrey Voznesenskiy says: "Dear comrades, how concentrated, painfully felt, and confessional our congress is today! Every speech sounds like a story of a life. Why do readers turn their back on some of our books? There are many reasons, but the main thing is that people want openness for literature. True, people already know about the monstrous force of evil, lawlessness, corruption, and hypocrisy. They would like an authoritative commission of respected writers to be set up to look into manuscripts which have failed to get published for a long time. It is no secret nowadays that a writer spends about 10 percent of his life writing his book, and 90 percent pushing it. That applies to wordly wise old hands, but what about the young?"

The dramatist Viktor Rozov appeals from the rostrum for a return of the spiritual factor, while the writer Valentin Rasputin speaks from the rostrum about the northern rivers diversion scheme and the state of Lake Bayal.

From the rostrum, the writer Vladimir Karpov, subsequently elected first secretary of the writers union on the final day of the congress, notes the recent anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War, and reminisced about his return from the war: "It seemed, after the war, that life would be resplendent. Unfortunately quite the reverse took shape! We graduated from our institute, and we not only became writers but we were scattered all over the place on campaigns and in little groups of different kinds. At this congress, speeches have dealt not just with justified criticism of shortcomings in organizational work and our creative faults, but many people had stored up personal grievances. However, difficult though it may be, it is necessary to surmount them. No one will come and eliminate the shortcomings in our life and creative affairs. That is something only we can do. As we approach the final stage of our congress, when decisions are going to be made, I would like us to again recall that we are of like mind, and that the main thing is that we have gathered here to find the correct ways of performing the fine tasks, which are an inspiration to us all, and set us for by life, the party, and the destiny of our people."

The voice-over then lists, and the video shows, representatives of the different union republics addressing the congress.

The program ends with writer Sergey Baruzdin, who says: "I would like to note that at this congress we did not just discuss literature. Writers displayed their high level of civic maturity. We discussed economic, social, and cultural problems which the country is tackling today." The poet Musmay Karim reveals that he is "going home in a good working mood. Not only did we discuss a lot here, but we thought about a lot of things, we thought a lot." Finally the writer Yevgeniy Nosov says: "Personally, I'm going home with a desire to work, because we have uncovered topics and problems which cry out to be dealt with."

NOVYY MIR CRITICIZED FOR PUBLISHING 'DRAB' LITERATURE

PM061628 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Jul 86 p 9

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Boris Mozhayev (Moscow) in 26-27 June debate at Eighth USSR Writers Congress]

[Excerpt] At our plenums and congresses you hear the same refrain: Our literature is drab, drabness must be combatted. Mostly this is said by the editors of journals -- both "fat" and "thin" journals -- and leaders of the writers union, who lead both journals and publishing houses. It is understandable, I suppose: Drab literature does not appear out of the blue, it is supplied by those "fat" journals and publishing houses. They have only themselves to blame, as the saying goes.

Let us look specifically at journals. Let us begin with NOVYY MIR. For 3 consecutive months the pages of that journal were crammed with drab prose: Kozhevnikova's story and Edlis' novel, which I am ashamed to call a novel. I shall be kind to Edlis: He is not a bad dramatist. But this is his first major prose work, and first attempts never turn out right. But I cannot understand the leaders of such a journal, with such traditions! If something is not ready, not finished off, it should not be published. Vladimir Vasilyevich Karpov, the journal's chief editor, did a disservice to Edlis, the author of the novel, and insulted the readers. Perhaps the editorial portfolio was empty? I happen to know that at that time three novels had been turned down: one by Vladimir Dudinstev, one by Vasiliy Roslyakov, and my own novel -- the second volume of "Husbands and Wives."

You must not talk about drab literature in general but about drab works of literature. [passage omitted]

LIGACHEV SPEAKS TO VORONEZH FARM WORKERS

LD082218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev's visit to Voronezh continues. Today he visited a number of farms near the town. Our special correspondents report.

[Correspondent] It is from the soil that this region of the country derives its name -- the central Cherozem region. They say that is is not simply soil -- it is riches. A handful of Cherozem zone earth is preserved in Paris, as a model. Each year they expect a model harvest here, but it does not turn out like that often, especially as far as the last few years are concerned. Rain is again in short supply.

These fields belong to the Gorkiy kolkhoz, Palestinskiy Rayon.

[Ligachev] So, Voronezh is without bread agin?

[First worker] But we do have bread.

[Ligachev] You do?

[First worker] We do, how could it be otherwise?

[Second worker] The wheat is promising, the results are good.

[Ligachev] Are they good?

[Second worker] They are good, but, for the time being, again [incomplete sentence as heard] [correspondent voice-over]:

[Correspondent] We are talking about fields cultivated according to intensive technological methods. Despite drought, they will yield much more than other fields. This means that there is a way, all the same, and that this way does not completely depend on the weather. Naturally enough, the machine operators spoke of the quality of the harvesting machinery.

[Second worker] We need good combine harvesters, which are more productive, which have minimum losses. We need tractors. Well, that combine that's standing over there is already 10 years old.

[Ligachev] We are also concerned by the fact that these machines are already beginning to be obsolete. Machines belonging to a new generation are already being designed and produced, although it is true that their numbers are insufficient. Reconstruction is underway on an enormous scale on a whole number of works; new works are also under construction. And I think that, in accordance with all our plans, we will supply the countryside with a considerable amount of equipment during the current 5-year plan. During the 13th 5-Year Plan we will generally completely replace the entire machine stock belonging to the whole of our kolkhoz and sovkhoz production sector. Such are the plans and these things will happen.

But, for the time being, dear comrades, since you have not yet taken delevery of the new machines -- let's work on these machines, squeeze every last drop out of them.

[Third worker] Well, you did ask the questions you had to ask, and we did answer them.

[Ligachev, laughing] No, no, I did not mean to sound as though it was a complaint. Oh no! I listened to you, I answered you and I had my say.

[Correspondent] Just how often machine operators have to put right what the designers failed to see through to the end and can be clearly seen on this site. Those things painted yellow are devices done by themselves and installed on serially produced machines.

NIKONOV VISITS BAKERY, CALLS FOR MODERNIZATION

LD082336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] A serious and principled conversation about problems of and reserves for the improvement of bread production was held during a visit by Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Zotov bakery, the Experimental Bakery No 22 and the Baking Industry Scientific and Production Association in Moscow. Attention was paid to the need for better taking into account of consumer demands. In this connection, it is expedient for the baking industry to have its own stores through which, in the first place, the population's requirements for certain kinds of palatable and attractive foods would be examined.

A question was put sharply concerning the fact that bread-producing enterprises are in need of strengthening and modernizing their material and technical base and of adjusting the application of new progressive technologies with the purpose of improving product quality, preventing product loss and increasing labor productivity. This will have a positive effect on the bakers' working conditions. The task of arranging serial production of efficient equipment corresponding to present-day requirements and on a par with the best models was presented to the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. Acceleration of the automation and computerization of the baking industry is the order of the day.

MORE SPEECHES AT SUPREME SOVIET OF UNION

Borodin Address

PM031056 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated report" on the speech by Deputy L.A. Borodin of the Primorskiy Electoral Okrug, Astrakhan Oblast, (first secretary of Astrakhan Obkom), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The pace and proportions of national economic development in the current 5-year plan have been defined. The plans are intensive but realistic. The main question is to implement measures in each region which will ensure the fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

Astrakhan Oblast's working people will have to increase industrial production by 50 percent and capital investment by 70 percent, and all sectors of the national economy will receive further accelerated development.

Pride of place in the oblast's plans goes to the construction of a gas condensate complex. Its first phase should be commissioned this year. It will provide the national economy with more than 2 million metric tons of sulfur and almost the same amount of various petroleum products, as well as 3.3 billion cubic meters of commercial gas. Its 30,000-strong collective of construction workers, installation workers, and operators are fully resolved to fulfill the party and government target on schedule. The construction project has entered its most crucial stage. Work worth more than R1 million is carried out there every day. Over the last few months the complex has been notably busier. The restructuring that is under way everywhere -- including in the ministries participating in the construction project -- is having a positive effect on the activity of the labor collectives and promoting the galvanization of the human factor. Profound knowledge of the situation at the site, specificity in decisionmaking, and demandingness and efficiency are typical of the top leaders at the Ministry of Transport Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction. There is a greater understanding among them, and close contact -- not on paper but in personal businesslike terms -- has been established with local organs.

Another important task for the oblast is the effective utilization of the resources of the Volga-Akhtubinsk floodplain. It is mentioned in the Basic Guidelines. The work there has intensified appreciably. Since 1980, the area irrigated in the oblast has increased and now totals 237,000 hectares. In our hot and dry climate 90 percent of all crops are grown on irrigated land. Last year alone more than 900,000 metric tons of vegetables and cucurbits were sold to the state, of which 576,000 metric tons were transferred while fresh to union and republic stocks. Almost 70 percent of tomatoes and more than 90 percent of melons among the total shipments from the republic are dispatched to the country's industrial centers from Astrakhan.

We support the nature conservation measures planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan. We are particularly concerned with the problem of environmental protection, since it is a question of ensuring the safekeeping of the unique natural riches of the Volga-Akhtubinsk floodplain and the entire Volga-Caspian Basin. Astrakhan Oblast finds itself in a special situation -- it is here that we have to pay for the many shortcomings and mistakes committed in water utilization in the industrial regions of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Volga. For instance, the run-off of water that sometimes happens in the upper reaches of the Volgograd GES on the basis of departmental rather than state interests is irreversibly damaging to fishing, agriculture, and the environment as a whole and disrupts the normal activity of the national economy of the oblast and the region.

Comrade Deputies! The foundations for resolving the future tasks of developing the oblast are being laid right now by working people's deeds. Improvements, albeit modest ones, are taking place in agro-industrial complex sectors, capital construction, power generation, rail transport, and trade and leisure services.

Many problems still remain. The housing problem is particularly acute. At the 27th CPSU Congress we were criticized for lags in building projects in the social sphere. This criticism was justified. Now, with constant attention from the USSR and RSFSR Government, we have developed, ratified, and are implementing a targeted program to last through 1992 for building housing and social and consumer projects. The oblast's party organization and working people will do everything to ensure that it is fulfilled in its entirety. (applause)

Ponomarev Speech

PM061644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Abbreviated version" of the speech by Deputy A.F. Ponomarev of the Valuyskiy Electoral Okrug, Belgorod Oblast, (first secretary of Belgorod Obkom), delivered at the 19 June sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The consistent and persistent implementation of the party's course of resolutely switching to the restructuring of the economy and the improvement of the moral atmosphere is strengthening the businesslike and self-critical mood in labor collectives and having a positive effect on the country's rate of progress. This can be seen in our oblast. A production growth rate of 14.3 percent and a labor productivity growth rate of 11.4 percent have been ensured in industry in the first 5 months of this year. The volume of capital investment has grown. Working people in the agro-industrial complex have increased meat and poultry procurements by 21 percent and milk procurement by 16 percent over the same period. The pace that has been set is considerably higher than planned, but we are not satisfied with it, particularly with quality indicators.

When pondering the scale of the plans and the ambitious program one is again convinced of the need to vigorously restructure our future work and to mobilize labor collectives to bring all reserves into play. This is all the more important since the oblast's working people are faced with great and complex tasks in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The main tasks are to create new capacities for extracting and enriching iron ore and producing electric-rolled steel and rolled metal and to make fuller use of stripped rock and waste products from mining and enrichment enterprises.

Today the Belgorod iron ore region is represented by three major mining enterprises; a major construction industry and food base have been created there. Last year commercial iron ore production reached 24 million metric tons. Construction of the first phase of the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine, where capacities to produce over 1 million metric tons of steel a year have already been commissioned, is under way. Output volume at ferrous metallurgy enterprises alone whould grow by 90 percent by the end of the current 5-year plan and almost tripple over the next 15 years.

Party and soviet organs recognize their lofty responsibility for further developing the territorial production complex on the basis of the mineral resources of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Unfortunately, in assimilating newly commissioned capacities many serious problems and difficulties arise that are also typical of other major territorial production complexes. For instance, one of these problems, which we encountered when operating the Oskol Electrometallurgical Combine, is the absence of domestic versions of existing imported equipment and spares and an inadequate repair base. When Swedish-made furnace transformers broke down (three out of five broke down in a short period at a steel smelting shop, and through no fault of the operators) they had to be sent to Sweden, since the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry was not prepared to repair them and replace them with domestic equivalents. Everyone realizes what this costs the state.

The problem of the efficient utilization of useful nonmetalliferous minerals remains acute. Each year we send 35-40 million cubic meters of chalk, sand, clay, and crystalline schist merely to be dumped. Only one-fifth of this enormous quantity of raw materials is utilized. The question, comrades, is not only that these nonmetalliferous minerals are not being utilized. By dumping them, we are losing our main resource -- chernozem soil. Some 17,000 hectares of this valuable land has already been given over to the mining industry's needs and it is planned to use approximately the same amount in the future.

The development of territorial production complexes requires special attention to the solution of social problems. We have seen this for ourselves in the example of our oblast's Starooskolsko-Gubkinskiy industrial rayon. As was rightly noted at the 27th congress, a serious lack of coordination between production and social infrastructure has emerged there. And the fact is that the USSR Council of Ministers, in adopting a resolution on the comprehensive development of Staryy Oskol City, failed to make the proper demands on the relevant ministries for its unconditional fulfillment. The party obkom and oblispolkom have failed to show the proper persistence in this matter. As a result the planned program has been only slightly more than half fulfilled.

Comrade Deputies! The measures taken by the party to improve the agro-industrial complex have given us powerful levers of management and have opened up extensive opportunities for showing initiative and creativity and for successfully implementing the Food Program. We are being given the entirely realistic task of bringing grain production up to 2.5 million metric tons in the current 5-year plan and ensuring the fulfillment of both the state plan and our own requirements.

The grain problem -- and everyone is aware of this -- involves not only building up production but also ensuring its proprietorial use. That is why measures are being planned and implemented in the oblast to ensure the economical use of grain, first and foremost for forage purposes: It is planned to sharply increase production of coarse and succulent feed and to create a reliable base for storing and processing this food. This fundamentally new approach to feed production and utilization has made it possible over the last 3 years to substitute 237,000 metric tons of feed grain with succulent feed on pig farms alone.

In response to the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to Soviet working people every working person in Belgorod Oblast will enter the ranks of participants in all-union socialist competition and will make a worthy contribution to the common cause -- strengthening the country's economy and defense might! (Applause).

Khodyrev Address

PM031048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Abbreviated report" on speech by Deputy V. Ya. Khodyrev of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad City, (chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom), delivered at the 18 June afternoon sitting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The State Plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and presented for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session, accords with the strategy of accelerating the country's economic development and the active social policy formulated by the 27th party congress. Its implementation will raise the efficiency of socialist production and make it possible to make Soviet people's lives fuller and better. The deputies from Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast support the previously expressed proposals to ratify the plan with the additions and amendments made by the standing commissions.

Leningrad's economy is faced with responsible tasks in the new 5-year plan. The plan envisages considerable increases in industrial production growth rates with preferential labor productivity growth rates. In Leningrad's industry it is planned to obtain the entire growth in volume through intensive factors alone. Returns on capital will be stabilized and -- in certain sectors -- increased, the quality characteristics of output will be improved, Leningraders' living standards will rise, and housing conditions and medical and leisure services will become better.

By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan the problem of finding places for children in kindergartens and creches should have been practically overcome. The implementation of these tasks will require intensive and purposeful work.

The notable increase in the number of inquiries, including those addressed to ministries and departments, with specific proposals on improving the work of enterprises is a convincing manifestation of the growth in the activeness of the deputies, deputies' groups, and standing commissions.

Unfortunately, not all these appeals are understood and supported by those to whom they are addressed. Here is a recent example. The republic Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry did not consider it necessary to heed the opinion of the city soviet's standing commission, even though its proposal concerned the organization of the production of new items at the Leningrad Glassware Plant to replace expensive and unpopular articles.

In this regard it should be considered necessary to accelerate the elaboration of documents regulating the relationship between soviets and the enterprises under the aforementioned jurisdiction located on their territory, which was discussed at the congress.

The resolution of social tasks in big cities requires that the strengthening of the municipal services' material and technical base, where there are many bottlenecks, be tackled in all earnestness.

But it is impossible to genuinely intensify the social infrastructure and turn it into a flexible and smooth-running sector through the efforts of local soviets alone. In our opinion, the real way to accelerate matters is to empower soviets to include in the plans of enterprises and organizations subordinate to ministries and departments targets for the fulfillment of scientific, technical, experimental, design, and project development projects and for the manufacture of nonstandardized equipment and means of mechanization for the needs of the municipal services to a maximum of 1-2 percent of their annual production volume with the corresponding backup in funding and resources. We have made this proposal and hope that the question will be resolved positively.

I would like to draw deputies' attention to yet another fact of concern to Leningraders. As is well known, our city is an official candidate for the 1996 Winter Olympics. It seems to us that it is necessary to start modernizing and building projects -- which should be specifically reflected in the annual plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan -- immediately, without waiting for the International Olympic Committee's decision about who will host the games, a decision which will only be made in 1990. This is all the more important because, prior to the Olympics, Leningrad plans to hold two winter Spartakiads of the peoples of the USSR.

Esteemed Comrades! The targets of the State Plan for economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan are intensive but realistic. Their fulfillment will depend on the concrete and weighty contribution of each region and labor collective. Everything must be done to ensure that the 12th 5-Year Plan is in every respect a turning point and that the energy of the party's plans is put into practice -- those are the ideas which inspire Leningraders' lives and work. (Applause)

VOROTNIKOV REPORT TO RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET

PM071401 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jul 86 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Report on speech by Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov, (member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers), delivered at the 1 July 1986 morning sitting of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986-1990" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

A CPSU Central Committee plenum held 2 weeks ago discussed the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the tasks linked with its implementation. The report delivered at the plenum by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, defined the main goals and avenues of the 12th 5-Year Plan and specific steps for restructuring the national economy in the light of the 27th party congress directives. The plenum examined the initial results of work on the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, analyzed existing difficulties and shortcomings, and pointed out ways to improve the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs.

The party links the tasks of the profound renewal of Soviet society's entire life closely with a constructive and dynamic course in the world arena. The Central Committee plenum put forward new major foreign policy initiatives aimed at improving the international situation, averting the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening universal security and peace.

The draft 5-year plan approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum was examined by the Fifth USSR Supreme Soviet Session. The report by Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, outlined its basic meaning, key problems, and orientation. The plan adopted by the session has acquired the force of law and become a specific program for action by state and economic organs, labor collectives, and all working people.

The current 5-year plan period has a particular role to play in the implementation of the acceleration strategy elaborated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and comprehensively substantiated and developed at the 27th CPSU Congress. A resolute step forward has to be taken along the path of fundamentally reconstructing the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress, restructuring investment and structural policy, improving the management system, and activating the human factor. This will ensure dynamic development of the socialist economy and steady growth of people's prosperity and will enable us to scale greather heights in the historical competition with capitalism.

The draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic in 1986-1990, which has been submitted for examination by the Third RSFSR Supreme Soviet Session, was elaborated in accordance with the 27th party congress decisions, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR, and the Central Committee resolutions adopted in the postcongress period.

The principal feature of the draft plan is the SUBSTANTIAL BOOSTING OF THE RATES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE RSFSR NATIONAL ECONOMY. Most indicators have been set either at, or close to, the level of the highest limit of targets envisaged by the Basic Guidelines. Moreover, a balanced buildup is envisaged in the growth rate of basic national economic indicators through the 5-year plan period.

Percentage Growth in the 5-Year Period

	1981-1985	1986-1990	
		USSR Basic Guidelines	RSFSR Draft 5-Year Plan
National Income	17.8	19-22	23.5
Industrial output	18.1	21-24	23
Agricultural output (annual average)	5.0	14-15	15
Capital Investment in the national economy (total for the period)	18	18-22	23.5
Real per capita income	12	13-15	15

Another feature of the draft plan is the RELIANCE ON INTENSIVE FACTORS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH and orientation toward priority goals: boosting labor productivity, improving output quality, and effecting savings of resources. Pace, quality, and thrift -- these are the main slogans of the 5-year plan period.

It is well known that the party has set the task of scaling the highest peaks of LABOR PRODUCTIVITY within a brief historical period and achieving the highest world levels. A noticeable positive change in this direction has to be implemented during the 12th 5-Year Plan. In this period the rate of social labor productivity growth in the republic must increase by almost 7 points compared with the previous 5-year plan period to reach 123.5 percent, which is equal to saving the labor of 13 million persons. For the first time it has been planned that this should account for the entire growth of national income, industrial and agricultural output, and construction and installation work.

The course of STEPPING UP THE POLICY OF THRIFT as elaborated by the party is being placed on a firm plan basis. The transition to an active resource-saving policy remains a most important component of our entire economic activity, truly the task of all tasks. This is because "expenditure-oriented" development dooms the economy to stagnation and raises a barrier across the path of increasing people's prosperity.

The draft plan consistently applies the resource-saving line. Strict consumption norms and rigorous targets for savings of material, fuel, and energy resources are envisaged. The reduction of materials-intensiveness in social production must ensure a saving of at least R19 billion of these resources.

And finally, the FUNDAMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF OUTPUT QUALITY remains the focus of economic policy. It is well known that today this is one of the most vulnerable points of our economy and a source of many difficulties and problems. Poor quality is the most dangerous form of squandering the people's wealth and people's labor, and it inflicts considerable socioeconomic and moral-political damage.

The party has launched a struggle to ensure that all Soviet output is either equivalent or superior to the best in the world. This is a matter not only of professional but also of national pride. The improvement of output quality provides the only reliable way to fully satisfy the requirements for modern equipment and various commodities and to overcome shortages in the national economy.

SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES IN INVESTMENT AND STRUCTURAL POLICY are an important feature of the 5-year plan. Considerable growth of capital investment has been planned with a view to creating the necessary prerequisites and conditions for expanded reproduction. The volume of capital investment in the RSFSR will increase by 23.5 percent compared with 18 percent in the previous 5-year plan period.

For the first time, priority in the structure of capital investment will be given to the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. It has been planned to channel R35.8 billion into the economy under the RSFSR Council of Ministers' jurisdiction -- a sum which is 50 percent larger than the total assimilated in the previous 5-year plan period. The proportion of these investments in production construction will reach 52 percent in 1990 as opposed to 45 percent in 1985.

There will be preferential growth of consumer goods output: Group "B" industrial output will increase by 25 percent as opposed to a 22-percent increase in Group "A."

The measures to boost social production efficiency will create a firm material basis for the INTENSIFICATION OF THE SOCIAL ORIENTATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The draft plan that has been submitted incorporates a higher level of correspondence than before between all its basic indicators and proportions and the supreme goals of socialist production. The absolute size of the consumption fund will increase substantially, by 20 percent. This approach creates favorable new prerequisites for further boosting the creative energy, initiative, and labor enthusiasm of the masses. The draft plan, oriented for the first time toward intensive development of the social and cultural sphere, carries an enormous political and mobilizing charge.

Great importance is also attached to another feature of the plan, namely the IMPROVEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL PROPORTIONS of social production. There will be further comprehensive development of the economies of all autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. Accelerated growth has been planned for production forces in Siberia and the Far East and also in regions inhabited by ethnic groups in the North. The volume of industrial output in these regions will increase by 24.7 percent.

These are the most important features of the 5-year plan, whose purpose is to ensure the national economy's decisive transition to the tracks of intensification and to considerably increase social production efficiency.

We link the attainment of the level of economic growth planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan period primarily with the ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS. We are talking about a substantial increase in the contribution made by science to the development of the national economy and the widespread introduction of its results in production.

An improvement in the planning of the development of science will be a specific step in this direction. The recently adopted new system of indicators makes it possible to switch from the planning of individual measures, which is now the prerogative of ministries and departments, to a comprehensive solution of the most important scientific and technical problems and to integrated planning throughout the "science-production" cycle.

To ensure that this approach materializes, the ministries and departments must radically change their attitudes toward science. More than a year has passed since the conference on scientific and technical progress in the CPSU Central Committee, but previously there had been no substantial positive changes.

Many ministries use the scientific research institutes under their jurisdiction as appendages of the central apparatus. Inspections carried out by the RSFSR People's Control Committee in 50 scientific institutions and organizations under the jurisdiction of 17 republic ministries and departments showed that up to 60 percent of their staffers play virtually no part in scientific work.

There are still instances of the defective practice whereby plans for scientific research work are compiled on the basis of the narrow interests of scientific collectives and even individuals, rather than on the basis of the national economy's real needs.

There are quite a few complaints against academic and VUZ science. For example, the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and regional departments of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences recommended 113 suggestions for introduction in sectors of the economy under RSFSR Council of Ministers jurisdiction during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, of which only 49 have been incorporated in sector plans, including just 26 incorporated in the draft State Plan. The remaining elaborations were not accepted for introduction by the ministries because most of them have nothing to do with the sectors' key scientific and technical problems.

The draft plan reflects the principled line of the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at the FUNDAMENTAL TECHNICAL RECONSTRUCTION of all sectors of the national economy. The reequipment of production on a modern technical base will make it possible to achieve a 50- to 100-percent expansion of the application of advanced basic technologies within 5 years. The economic effect of the introduction of scientific and technical measures during the 5-year plan period will reach R5.7 billion.

The solution of tasks relating to the technical reconstruction of the national economy demands considerable enhancement of the standards of project planning, whose purpose is to serve as a catalyst for technical progress. It is well known that there are many instances when the quality of project planning does not stand up to criticism. A recent random inspection of 90 project plans showed that one out of every five was based on obsolete technology, equipment whose production has been discontinued, and inefficient design and layout solutions.

It is well known that the successful reconstruction of the entire national economy depends to a decisive extent on the state of affairs in machine building. Fast rates have been planned for its development in the 12th 5-Year Plan period, and enormous capital investments are being channeled for this purpose. Nonetheless, it is far from easy to undo the knot of problems which have accumulated within the sector. It is necessary to seek additional sources to boost it.

One of these sources is the further development of machine building in the nonspecialized sectors of the republic's industry. Another major source is the more rational utilization of equipment. Now there are prolonged stoppages, and the shift index of work is low.

In our view, the republic's machine building must tackle first and foremost the production of nonstandard equipment, instruments, and new technology for enterprises in its own sector. Thus it will relieve machine-building ministries of a considerable part of their concerns.

We link with scientific and technical progress mainly the accelerated development of those sectors that make a decisive contribution to the consolidation of the USSR's integrated national economic complex.

It is well known that the RSFSR has a leading role to play in the further development and qualitative improvement of the structure of the FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX, ensuring the country's stable energy supplies. In 1990 the republic will account for 62 percent of all-union electricity generation, 65 percent of coal extraction, 78 percent of gas extraction, and 89 percent of petroleum (including gas condensate) extraction. Moreover, thanks to the mobilization of internal reserves, the draft plan has succeeded in raising the Basic Guidelines top limits by 700,000 metric tons for coal and by 17.4 billion cubic meters for gas.

One of the main tasks in the development of the fuel and energy complex is the swift renewal of fixed capital at power stations. The task that has been set is to renew one-tenth of all Russian power industry capacities within the energy system, thus saving 12 million metric tons of standard fuel.

Breakdowns in the petroleum industry's work cause serious difficulties in the national economy. This is why, in the course of drafting the plan, it was deemed necessary to provide for a considerable increase of capital investment in the sector's development against the Basic Guidelines. More active work has to be done to intensify petroleum extraction by introducing new equipment and technology that boost recovery rates.

High growth has been planned for gas extraction during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The bulk of it will be extracted from fields located in the harsh and not easily accessible northern regions of West Siberia. Opening up the Yamburg field is a task of particular importance. Measures are now being taken to develop its production facilities and social infrastructure. But the demands of the party and the government on this account are still being implemented only slowly.

The development of the fuel and energy complex is directly linked with the improvement of operations by the republic's geological exploration organizations.

The draft plan provides for the further development of the COMPLEX OF METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION FACILITIES that ensure the steady suppply of metal to the country's national economy. In ferrous metallurgy, it is planned to expand the range and improve the quality of metal output, and to ensure a more rational utilization in metallurgical refinement processes. The task has been set of ensuring the entire growth of rolled metal output without any increase in iron ore extraction.

Paramount attention in nonferrous metallurgy has been given to consolidating the raw materials base in the republic's eastern regions. The increased comprehensive utilization of raw materials, the fuller extraction of metals from ore, and the broad introduction of secondary resources into economic circulation are highly significant for the sector's development.

Unfortunately, the solution of these tasks nearly always stumbles across departmental barriers. As a rule, the extracting industry enterprises are limited to the extraction of only some components. For example, the "Apatit" Association has accumulated more than 300 million metric tons of raw material suitable for the production of aluminum, vanadium, and other valuable products. But the processing of this raw material is the prerogative of other departments, and therefore no one bothers about it. There are quite a few similar examples in enterprises in Siberia, the Far East, and elsewhere.

The state of affairs in the TIMBER, WOOD PROCESSING, AND PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY was subjected to serious criticism at the party congress. The 12th 5-Year Plan is based on fast rates of growth for these sectors. A policy of making timber processing more comprehensive has been embarked upon. There are considerable reserves here. Suffice it to say that almost one-fourth of the total bulk of timber waste is totally unutilized and, furthermore, is polluting the environment.

Under the conditions of the economy's fundamental restructuring, great importance attaches to efficient and well-organized operations by sectors in the TRANSPORTATION COMPLEX. It is planned to increase the volume of freight shipments by 17 percent in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Substantial consolidation of the material and technical base of river transport is planned, especially in regions of Siberia, the Far East, and the North; a considerable volume of national economic freight is to be switched to river transport, and the volume of freight-carrying operations on small rivers is to increase by more than 17 percent. The task has been set of developing general-purpose motor vehicle transport at preferential rates.

An extensive road building program will be implemented during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. It is planned to build and reconstruct more than 54,000 km of general-purpose highways and 58,500 km of intrafarm roads.

Further development is planned for ALL TYPES OF COMMUNICATIONS on the RSFSR's territory. The number of basic telephones in urban and rural networks will increase 50 percent. Reception of both all-union television channels will be basically ensured everywhere by the end of the 5-year plan period.

The 12th 5-Year Plan period must be made a crucial stage in the solution of pressing CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION problems. Daily practice shows time and again that it is impossible to achieve an acceleration of socioeconomic development without radical changes to the state of affairs in this sector.

State capital investments in sections of the economy under RSFSR Council of Ministers jurisdiction in the 12th 5-Year Plan period have been set at a total of R162.7 billion. The total of commissioned fixed capital will reach R151.7 billion, which is 25.8 percent more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

The party demands significant enhancement of capital investment efficiency. The way to solve this most important task lies through strict adherence to established construction duration norms, the mothballing of a number of previously started construction projects, and the concentration of capital investment funds thus released on the most important projects scheduled for commissioning. Yet many RSFSR ministries and departments are still failing to take the proper measures to narrow the construction front, to lay down priorities for the building of construction projects, and to mothball construction projects with poor technical features. Further, more and more new projects are being included in plans.

The further development of construction organizations' production base, the enhancement of the industrialization level in construction work, and the increased output of new and advanced components and materials constitute another most important condition for boosting capital construction. These tasks are duly reflected in the draft plan. Their implementation will enable RSFSR construction workers to reduce the duration of construction by one-third to one-half during the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to raise labor productivity, to improve quality, and to reduce the materials-intensiveness of construction work.

Measures have been laid down to expand construction on a self-financing basis. The draft plan sets targets for ministries and departments to increase the volume of construction and installation work carried out by this method by 25-30 percent on average.

Special mention must be made of the consolidation of the CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRY base. Construction projects experience chronic shortages of bricks, lime, gravel, ballast, porous aggregates and thermal insulation materials, and plastic and polymer products. The quality of many types of construction materials, particularly local ones, fails to meet standards, and this leads to overexpenditure of metal, cement, and fuel and energy resources. Obsolete technologies and equipment are the cause of this.

It is planned to build up the output of advanced construction materials, bricks, and powdered lime and dolomite at an accelerated pace during the 12th 5-Year Plan period. A major program to retool enterprises under the jurisdiction of the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry will be implemented.

Ispolkoms must work better with primary contractors and clients on territorial capital construction plans and must strive to ensure a balance between capital investments and construction and installation work on the one hand and the construction organizations' capacities on the other hand.

Comrades! Questions concerning the IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM occupy a most important position in the draft plan. This is a task of exceptional political, economic, and social importance.

It is well known that, following the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, the situation in the agro-industrial complex has been improving. Gross agricultural output has increased by 11 percent in 3 years. Through all these years the RSFSR has been fulfilling the livestock, poultry, milk, and egg procurement plans. But the agricultural output growth rates fail to ensure the complete satisfaction of the population's food requirements.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan period we will have to face the urgent task of achieving a decisive turn in agriculture. Output growth rates in the agrarian sector must almost treble. Gross agricultural output volumes must increase by 15 percent, including 34 percent in grains, 19 percent in potatoes, 14 percent in vegetables, 22 percent in sugar beet, and 14 percent in meat.

The planned growth of agricultural output volume will make it possible to significantly improve the average annual consumption of the most important foodstuffs and to reach the level envisaged by the Food Program.

	1985	1990	
		Draft 5-Year Plan	Food Program
Meat and meat products, kg	67	75	75
Milk and dairy products, kg	343	365	360
Eggs	298	300	300
Potatoes, kg	110	126	126
Vegetables and cucurbits, kg	99	117	130
Vegetable oils, kg	9.8	13	13

To put it frankly, the tasks which have been set are complex. Major capital investment sums and material and technical resources will be channeled into their implementation. It is very important that these funds and resources be concentrated in the key sectors.

The constant enhancement of soil fertility will remain a priority avenue. The 5-year plan contains an extensive land reclamation program, which is one of the important levers for enhancing soil fertility. Some R20 billion will be allocated for this purpose and the volume of works will increase by 30 percent. The task consists of sharply improving the construction standards of new land reclamation systems and the reconstruction of existing ones and enhancing the efficiency of reclaimed land. It is impossible to tolerate a situation when there is no more than 70-percent utilization of the potential of irrigated and drained land.

Radical measures will have to be taken in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to boost graingrowing. It is planned to increase gross grain output to 140 million metric tons in 1990. The most efficient way to attain this goal lies through the widespread introduction of intensive technologies. Significant increases will also have to be achieved in the output and gross yields of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, sunflower seed, and other crops.

Enhanced productivity in agriculture will no doubt impart dynamism to stockraising. The latter's intensification depends to a decisive extent on the strengthening of the feed base and the improved quality of feeds. During the current 5-year plan period, the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee must implement a package of measures to intensify feed production and increase feed protein production. The government has specifically examined this question and has outlined measures that will make it possible in the nearest future to fully satisfy the needs of stockraising in terms of high-quality feeds with balanced nutrient content.

The draft plan provides for accelerated development of the PROCESSING INDUSTRY and the creation of conditions for the prompt transportation and reliable storage of agricultural produce. The capital investment sum being channeled into the reconstruction of existing enterprises and the building of new ones is double that in the previous 5-year plan period.

The role and responsibility of soviet organs as regards supplying the population with foodstuffs rise immeasurably under the new conditions of economic management. Now that all produce left over after the fulfillment of targets for deliveries to centralized stocks is being channeled into local consumption, it is necessary to make better use of all existing sources for supplementing local food stocks. It is important to improve the work of consumer cooperatives and to develop enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms, the population's personal plots, and collective truck farming and market gardening.

The main concern of rural workers today centers on this year's harvest. Far from easy conditions prevail in many regions. This is why it is particularly necessary to harvest and store everything that has been grown, to prevent losses, and to procure sufficient quantities of high-quality coarse and succulent feeds.

The 12th 5-Year Plan period will also be crucial and decisive in the solution of the truly nationwide task of increasing the output and improving the quality of CONSUMER GOODS. Thanks to a painstaking quest for additional reserves, the plan has successfully topped by 4.3 percent the level set earlier in the Comprehensive Program.

	Output		Growth	
	1985	1990	1981-1985	1986-1990
Textiles, all types, million square meters	7,852	9,057	170	1,205
Including:				
cotton	5,513	6,009	177	496
linen	560	660	87.6	100
woolen	432	540	-85.9	108
silk	970	1,169	1.6	199
non-woven textile-type materials	326	609	-74.7	283
Knitted underwear, million items	483	642	22.4	159
Knitted outerwear, million items	191	262	-8.2	71
Tailoring industry output, (normative production costs), million rubles	1,869	2,277	-0.7	408
Footwear, million pairs	354	410	7.6	56
Cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances, billion rubles	33.0	47.4	6.2	14.4

Of course, such great heights can be scaled only subject to the accelerated reconstruction and retooling of enterprises producing consumer goods and the steady supply of the latest highly productive equipment and modern materials to these enterprises.

It is equally important, Comrades, to constantly seek out internal reserves and display greater enterprise in aiming for increased output and improved quality in consumer goods within the framework of the available potential.

The key problem is to ensure the mass production of well-made, fashionable, and good-quality products. For a long time now this problem has been not simply an economic but also a political one. For years on end the notorious "gross output" indicator and the shortage of many, including the most basic goods has been creating the illusion that it is impossible to overstock. Now we have to reap the bitter fruit of this shortsighted economic management. Rejected output that is not taken into account for plan fulfillment calculations and the stockpiling of unmarketable goods impose a heavy burden on the economy. It is the duty of soviets, workers at all levels of management in the light, textile, and other sectors of industry, and all labor collectives to raise a barrier against all forms of superannuated technical backwardness, mediocrity, tastelessness, and substandard production.

It has already been said that one of the fundamental features of the draft 12th 5-Year Plan is the considerable intensification of its social orientation, which will make it possible to ensure further ENHANCEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S MATERIAL PROSPERITY AND CULTURAL STANDARDS. The new 5-year plan period will be an important stage in the implementation of the party's program directive concerning qualitative transformations in the conditions of Soviet people's life and labor and our country's progress toward new heights of social progress.

The Central Committee June Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session examined at length the 5-year plan tasks in the sphere of WORK PAYMENT. Real per capita incomes will increase by almost 15 percent compared with 12 percent during the previous 5-year plan period. We are talking primarily about large-scale measures like the introduction of new salary and wage rates for workers in the material production sphere, increased on average by 25-30 percent.

The state targets for the 5-year plan period envisage further increases in payments and benefits to the population from SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS. It is, moreover, very important to improve the forms of distribution of these funds and to make skillful use of them as an important tool for affirming the principle of social justice. Labor collectives that work with high efficiency and productivity must be given preferential opportunities as regards the supply of housing and places for children in preschool institutions and the improvement of conditions for the daily life, leisure, and medical treatment of working people and their families.

The planned growth of money incomes will substantially increase Soviet people's purchasing power. Correspondingly greater attention must, therefore, be given to shaping the volume and structure of RETAIL COMMODITY TURNOVER. The republic plan envisages a growth rate for retail commodity turnover (excluding sales of alcoholic beverages) which is almost double the indicators of the last 5-year plan period and is faster than for the country as a whole.

Growing importance attaches today to the intensive development of a modern SERVICES SPHERE. The total volume of services in the RSFSR is planned to increase by 60 percent against the 30-percent growth set earlier by the Comprehensive Program. Paid consumer services will develop at a fast pace. Considerable growth is planned, in particular, for services like repairs and construction of housing, summer houses, outbuildings, and garages.

The party's strategic line of intensifying the social orientation of plans is embodied in the HOUSING CONSTRUCTION program envisaged for the 5-year plan period. It is planned to build housing with a total area of 330 million square meters in the RSFSR using funds from all sources of finance. There will be almost 50-percent growth in the building of apartments financed from housing construction cooperatives' funds and a 25-percent increase in private housing construction.

The solution of the housing problem in the RSFSR has its own specific features. The proportion of old homes is high in many of the republic's cities and settlements. Housing construction requirements grow year by year in regions of Siberia, the North, and the Far East. Under these circumstances it is important not to aim only for unconditional fulfillment of set plans but also to constantly seek out additional reserves. It is necessary to use the funds of enterprises and organizations more actively than before, to boost housing construction by the self-financing method, and to involve future residents, above all young people, in work at construction projects.

I would particularly like to draw the deputies' attention to problems concerning the state of affairs in and the development of the diversified and complex sector of HOUSING AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES, which today comprises one-fourth of all the republic's fixed capital. We cannot fail to be concerned about the lag in the development of municipal infrastructures and the considerable difficulties attaching to their technical maintenance and utilization.

The new 5-year plan envisages specific measures for the sector's accelerated development. Their implementation demands considerable enhancement of the standard of work by the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, about which we have quite a few complaints. At the same time, the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must give more attention to their sector's problems and must supply it with the necessary financial, material, and technical resources.

The new 5-year plan makes provisions for substantial growth of the capital investment channeled into the development of the material base of HEALTH SERVICES, NATIONAL EDUCATION, AND CULTURE, and the schedule for the commissioning of social and cultural projects has been set, as a rule, above the targets envisaged by the Basic Guidelines.

	1981-1985	1986-1990 Basic Guidelines (for the RSFSR)	1986-1990 Draft 5-year plan
Preschool institutions, million places	1.6	1.6	1.9
General education schools, million places	2.3	3	3.5
Vocational and technical schools within the system of the RSFSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, thousand places	230	400	408
Hospitals, thousand beds	178	185	187.9
Dispensary and polyclinical institutions, thousand visits per shift	394.3	500	556.3
Homes for invalids and the aged, thousand places	18.7	--	49
Clubs and houses of culture, thousand places	588	--	1,213.5
Rayon house of culture, units	67	--	293

In the course of the 5-year plan period we have to assimilate more than R3 billion for health service purposes. This will constitute a weighty addition to the potential already in existence. But the expansion of the material base does not by itself guarantee that the sector will be raised to a higher level. The center of gravity must be shifted to preventive measures, a radical restructuring of the organization of health services, and widespread introduction of the achievements of science and technology into medical practice. In our view, sound prospects for the comprehensive solution of these problems are offered by the interdepartmental program "The Health of Russia's Population" which is now being elaborated.

We suffer considerable economic losses through shortcomings in efforts to protect people's health. The daily total of people missing work as a result of illness in the RSFSR in 1985 was more than 2.3 million, while a sum of about R4.5 billion was spent on payment of benefits for temporary disability. Labor safety and safety equipment, the prevention of diseases, and the relief of stress in production constitute a vast reserve for accelerating and enhancing the economy's efficiency.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION occupies an exceptional place in the whole of the work to protect people's health. The total cost of environmental protection measures in the current 5-year plan period solely in the economy under RSFSR Council of Ministers jurisdiction will be R2.7 billion, which is a 40-percent increase. It is planned to halve the amount of pollution and to reduce considerably the level of harmful emissions into the atmosphere.

A major step forward will be taken in the 12th 5-Year Plan period in work to implement the 27th CPSU Congress directive about the creation of a COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF UNINTERRUPTED EDUCATION. The system of higher and secondary specialized education has to be restructured. The 5-year plan period will also be a decisive stage in the implementation of school reform. It is planned to build new schools with room for 3.5 million pupils and to create approximately 1 million jobs in intraschool study and production combines, at enterprises and construction sites, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 2 million 6-year old children will be going to school in 1990. Concern to consolidate the material base of the educational sphere must not overshadow the most important aspect of the reform -- the constant improvement of the tuition and education process.

The 5-year plan provides for major positive changes in developing the network and consolidating the material base of CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS in cities and particularly in the countryside. For the first time in many years there will be a significant -- more than 100-percent -- increase in the funds allocated for these purposes. A major step has thus been taken toward overcoming the "residue" approach to the development of the social and cultural sphere.

It is planned to commission 293 rayon culture centers and 149 movie theaters and to provide more than 1 million places in clubs and culture centers -- over 50 percent of them on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There will be substantial growth in work to repair and restore historical and cultural monuments, which are vastly significant for the cause of the people's patriotic education. It is, of course, equally important to constantly enhance the standards and enrich the content of activity by cultural institutions.

Particular mention must be made of the additional opportunities to accelerate the development of the entire social and cultural sphere offered to us by the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions. I have in mind the right to utilize for these purposes funds saved through cutbacks in new production construction as a result of transition to multishift work. The task now is to define the prospects for such savings for literally every association and enterprise -- savings which will, no doubt, make it possible to gain the desired additional new housing, preschool institutions, clubs, hospitals, and polyclinics.

One of the 5-year plan's main features is the fact that the FUNDAMENTAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE ECONOMIC MACHINERY is a most important prerequisite for its successful implementation. What has to be done is to shape a comprehensive management system which will embrace all sectors, be in line with the intensive style of economic management, and offer broad scope for the development of production forces. The 27th CPSU Congress set accurate guidelines for this work. They are reflected in the draft 5-year plan itself.

In comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan, it reduces the number of indicators set by directive. A number of stable economic normatives are set for each year of the 5-year plan. The necessary conditions are being created to enable associations and enterprises to make efficient use of funds they earn for the purposes of production and social development. The role of economic contracts between suppliers and consumers of output is being enhanced, and more rigorous demands are being introduced as regards their performance.

More than 4,500 associations and enterprises in industry under RSFSR jurisdiction are now operating under the new conditions which were tested in the course of economic experiments, and they account for about 80 percent of the total volume of output sold.

The new economic management machinery is being introduced in the agro-industrial complex. Next year light industry will switch to new methods of planning, economic incentives, and management in the production of consumer goods. Proposals are being drafted for further improvement of the economic machinery in trade and also for fundamental restructuring of management in capital construction. To put it briefly, the scale of the application of economic levers and incentives is expanding and the machinery of their operation is being extended.

Nevertheless, work in this direction is still unfolding slowly, and the economic factors are still having no substantial effect on the enhancement of production efficiency.

It is impossible not to speak about the special responsibility of the republic Gosplan and other general economic departments for organizing work in the new fashion. We are primarily talking about the elaboration of advanced norms and normatives, the improvement of price-fixing, and the elimination of "gross output" as one of the main assessment indicators.

The general economic departments are also unforgivably slow in preparing the national economy's sectors for work under the new conditions. A year has passed since a resolution on this question was adopted, and they still have not studied in detail the state of affairs in a single RSFSR ministry or department. Sector ministries have also taken a passive stance on this matter.

As we know, the Central Committee June (1986) Plenum demanded that the elaboration of documents needed for the transition to new principles of economic management be accelerated and that all the numerous instructions, regulations, and orders counter to the congress spirit and the recently adopted resolutions be rescinded. The Law on Socialist Enterprises, whose elaboration is due to be completed shortly, is intended to contribute to the real expansion of labor collectives' rights. It is incumbent on the republic's economic and sector organs to join actively in this work.

Restructuring the economic machinery demands a serious enhancement of the role of economic analysis in management decisionmaking. Until quite recently, this work had been downgraded in importance or simply neglected at many levels. The inadequacy of economic services, the underestimation of their importance, and the insufficient training of many leaders in this sphere had a negative effect on the results of economic management, and inflicted and continue to inflict considerable unproductive losses and expenses.

The draft 12th 5-Year Plan for the economy under our jurisdiction envisages a 50-percent growth in profits and a reduction of prime costs by more than one-half in comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan period. These are very strenuous targets. No obstruction can be tolerated here, because their attainment will ultimately determine the stability of sector finances and the successful fulfillment of the state budget -- a most important guarantee of the feasibility of our social and economic plans.

I shall dwell briefly on another important avenue in the restructuring of management -- the improvement of its ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES. Major measures are due for implementation in this direction in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. This implementation is already underway. The structure of the Council of Ministers is being improved and its numerical strength is being reduced. The organizational restructuring of management in the agro-industrial complex is basically complete, although this process is dragging on in some places.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers recently adopted additional measures to improve management in the agro-industrial complex. It was decided to abolish the majority of republic and oblast sector associations, and an integrated cooperative-state construction organization has been established. All enterprises at rayon level are being transferred to the direct jurisdiction of rayon agro-industrial associations, making it possible to significantly boost the rayon link's role and responsibility for end results.

New management models are being examined in virtually all sectors of the national economy. As a rule, they envisage transition to a two-tier management system, abolition of republic-level industrial associations, reduction of the numerical strength of management apparatus, and establishment of science and production associations. As we see it, the main goal is to simplify organizational links to the utmost, bring management organs closer to enterprises and associations, and create conditions for efficient work by this basic link of the economic system.

I would like to dwell in particular on the task, set by the 27th CPSU Congress, of consolidating the territorial principle in planning and management. The party links its solution directly with the FURTHER ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE AND STEPPING UP OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES and the utmost utilization of their enormous potential in the exercise of the people's sovereignty and in the rallying and mobilization of the masses. The very logic of the development of socialist democracy makes it incumbent on them to become complete and responsible masters in solving questions concerning the territory's comprehensive development and in all matters concerning the satisfaction of people's daily requirements and needs, and to organically combine the functions of making state decisions, organizing their execution, and monitoring the implementation of those decisions.

It was noted at the party congress that, until recently, the soviets' powers in this respect were limited to a certain extent. You know that a few days ago the Central Committee Politburo discussed this question. Representatives of our republic's ministries and departments also took part in the preparation of this discussion. There was preliminary examination of the draft resolution at a session in the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium attended by chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers and most krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms.

The Politburo approved measures for the substantial expansion of the powers of republic and local Soviet organs ensure comprehensive and efficient economic management in the territory under their jurisdiction and to solve questions relating to the social sphere, the utilization of labor resources, and the protection of the environment. Paramount importance is attached to the enhancement of their role and responsibility with regard to the satisfaction of the population's various needs.

In order to enable the soviets to perform their functions, the creation of better machinery for their mutual relations with enterprises and organizations under the jurisdiction of superior bodies is planned. Many of the problems existing here have been resolved in the document itself, while a number of economic experiments, including some in the RSFSR, are planned for implementation to work out some of its individual aspects.

The resolution on the enhancement of the role and responsibility of soviets constitutes a major step toward the implementation of the party's program directive on the improvement of Soviet democracy and the increasingly full implementation of the people's socialist self-management. It makes it possible to raise the activity of soviets at all levels and of their executive organs to a qualitatively new level.

It would be a mistake, however, to expect some kind of automatic effect here. It is, after all, well known that even under the conditions of so-called "curtailed" rights, many soviets did and still do find the necessary solutions to pressing problems concerning the comprehensive development of the territories under their jurisdiction. An example of this can be seen in the activity of soviet organs in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Ulyanovsk, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts. Therefore, the point at issue concerns primarily the skill to make use of rights, initiative and responsibility, and a real businesslike approach.

The soviets are called upon to launch active organizational work to implement the set tasks, to consistently develop democratic principles in their activity, and to improve to the utmost their forms, style, and methods. We are primarily talking about enhancing the efficiency with which sessions are held, improving the analytical and monitoring activity of standing commissions, and creating the necessary conditions to enable deputies to make full use of the rights vested in them by the law "On the Status of People's Deputies in the USSR."

For their part, ministries and departments must display a more attentive and responsible attitude to voters' instructions and the recommendations of deputies' commissions, take them into account when drafting plans, and aim for their unconditional fulfillment.

Particular attention is demanded by questions concerning the acceleration of soviets' monitoring of the work of ispolkoms. Recently there has been some success in overcoming passiveness and parasitical attitudes and in strengthening discipline, organization, and order. Nevertheless, not all leaders and apparatus workers have yet learned to solve issues efficiently and effectively, to shoulder responsibility, and to be unafraid of bold and resolute action. Bureaucratic attitudes are being eradicated with difficulty, formalism rather than businesslike efficiency often gains the upper hand, and the population's requirements and needs come up time and again against a brick wall of indifference.

All this applies fully to the apparatus of republic ministries and departments.

On the whole, Comrades, the process of restructuring and the actual quest for new forms and methods are progressing with difficulty. Moreover, it is not only positive dominant trends that develop in real life. Life also shows the effect of obstructing factors which originate mainly from inertia, obsolete habits, and ossified mental attitudes. Guided by the Central Committee June Plenum directives, the republic Council of Ministers will firmly follow a line of supporting everything that is new and positive, everything that simplifies actual restructuring, and will be equally resolute in opposing everything that hinders this process.

Today, just as in the years of sharp turns at the dawn of Soviet rule, it is particularly necessary to "force the independence and responsibility" of cadres. This is precisely how V.I. Lenin formulated the task, linking its solution with strict adherence to the organizational principles of management. Now the Council of Ministers is putting the finishing touches on section regulations and on official rules for apparatus workers defining rights and obligations, powers, and responsibilities at all levels and in all links. Exactly the same task has been set for ministries, departments, and local soviet and economic organs. In this work we are guided by Lenin's demand: "The principle of determining the precise responsibility of every worker (collegium member, decisionmaker, manager, and so on) for the performance of certain functions, or duties, or tasks must be applied persistently and insistently, at all costs."

Comrade Deputies! The report submitted for your attention describes the draft plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan period and highlights its contents, basic features, and key tasks. The republic governments asks that the plan be approved with due consideration for any comments which may possibly be expressed during the discussion.

I would like to reemphasize that the plan targets are intensive. The most fundamental point is to consolidate the growth rates that have been attained and concentrate on the quest for new and effective solutions ensuring faster advancement. The republic government is profoundly aware of its responsibility for the implementation of the 12th 5-Year Plan. The fulfillment of the 1986 plan will be the first serious trial and specific response to the decisions of the 27th party congress and the Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

The preliminary results for the first 6 months show that RSFSR industry coped with the output sales plan. Production volume increased by 5.6 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. This is higher than the set target. Sales of livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs to the state increased, the sowing plan for all agricultural crops was fulfilled, and feed procurements and preparations for harvesting are progressing better. More fixed capital has been commissioned. There have been increases in retail commodity turnover and sales of consumer services to the population. To put it briefly, the strategy of acceleration elaborated by the party is being implemented.

Allow me to express confidence that, in response to the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Soviet Union's Working People to launch nationwide socialist competition to meet and surpass the objectives of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, scientific workers, and all working people in Russia will multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the party plans and will make a fitting contribution to the strengthening of our motherland's might.

SHORTCOMINGS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT DISCUSSED

AU081334 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has discussed the question of serious shortcomings in the procurement of fodder in Glukhovskiy rayon in Sumy Oblast. It is noted in the resolution that virtually nothing has been done in the rayon to restructure the leadership in agriculture in the light of the demands made by the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 27th party congress and that serious shortcomings have been tolerated concerning the mobilization of kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives in ensuring the supply of fodder for livestock breeding. Nearly one third of the fodder harvester machines had not been made ready by the time haymowing began. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes began the procurement of fodder with great delays and they continue it with only one work shift. The party gorkom and the primary party organizations fail to show due exactingness toward leaders and specialists of the agro-industrial complex as regards solving the fundamental questions of intensification of fodder production. There is formalism in the introduction of collective contracts and of organization of socialist competitions. Proper production and everyday services conditions have not been created for workers engaged in the procurement of fodder.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine has recognized the work in organizing the procurement of fodder in the rayon's farms as being unsatisfactory. A reprimand with entry in the registration card was issued to Comrade I.M. Pavka, first secretary of the Glukhov gorkom, for failing to show due exactingness toward leaders and specialists of the agro-industrial complex and exercise the necessary control over the progress of grass harvesting which has resulted in considerable lagging in the procurement of fodder. His statement that the gorkom would take measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and ensure the fulfillment of plans for fodder gathering for the winter was taken into consideration.

The attention of Comrade I.G. Grintsov, first secretary of the obkom, and Comrade A. K. Petrusenko, secretary of the obkom responsible for affairs of the agro-industrial complex, was called to poor control over and insufficient exactingness toward leaders of rayon party and soviet organs, the oblast agro-industrial committee, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes with regard to fulfilling the needs of livestock breeding for coarse and succulent fodder.

UKRAINIAN SSR GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES DRAFT PLAN

AU081316 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers held a session at which it discussed the draft State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR in the 1986-90 Period. V. A. Masol, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine [CPU], deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Ukrainain SSR State Planning Committee, delivered the report.

Members of the Ukrainian SSR Government and chairmen of oblispolkoms participated in discussion.

The reporter and speakers in the discussion noted that the draft 5-year plan has been prepared in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the aims outlined in the Central Committee's Political Report to the party congress, the decisions of the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990, adopted by the fifth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation, and the decisions of the 27th CPU Congress.

The draft plan determines the tasks and measures aimed at achieving in the 12th 5-Year Plan period a fundamental turn in all areas of economic activity, accelerating the rates of growth of production, and increasing its efficiency and intensification on the basis of scientific-technological progress.

It is planned to carry out a major social program on the basis of accelerated economic development. The real incomes of the population will rise, the supply of food products and consumer goods will be improved, and health care and education will continue to be perfected.

The need to resolutely improve the style and methods of work, create the conditions for the development of creative initiative and activeness of the working people, and achieve a high level of efficiency and quality of administrative activities was pointed out in the discussion on the draft plan.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers wholly approved the draft 5-year plan and instructed the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, in following the principles and conclusions outlined by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report to the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to examine with the Ukrainian SSR ministers, department leaders, and chairmen of oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms the plan's projections for the republic's ministries, departments, oblasts, and cities with a view to determining plan indexes, the upper limits of the tasks envisaged by the Basic Guidelines and with a view toward improving the balance of individual sections of the plan and toward ensuring a more even distribution of tasks through the years of the 5-year plan period.

The attention of the Ukrainian SSR ministries and departments and obhispolkoms and gorispolkoms was called to the need for comprehensively raising the technological level of production, accelerating the assimilation of scientific and technological achievements, and optimally utilizing the production potential, by improving the co-efficient of the shift system of equipment operation, by intensifying the system of economizing and the efficient expenditure of fuel and energy resources and raw materials and other materials, and by strictly adhering to normative construction schedules.

The task was set to achieve a 100-percent fulfillment by all associations, enterprises, and organizations of their contract obligations for deliveries of products to consumers. The need was stressed to considerably improve the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and to strengthen its material-technical base. The importance of further expanding production and improving quality and variety of consumer goods and increasing the volume of paid services for the population was underlined. It was proposed that the Ukrainian SSR ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms increase their contributions to ensuring an accelerated development of the social and cultural spheres.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon Ukrainian SSR ministries and departments and oblispolkoms and gorispolkoms to intensify their work in further perfecting management and economic mechanism, switching the branches of the economy to the new methods of economic operations, increasing the initiative and activeness of labor collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations, strengthening discipline and organization, and improving the training and retraining of cadres. Following the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee "On All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the Tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan," it is necessary to ensure the organizational work for a wide development of all-union socialist compeition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The decision adopted by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers envisages that the draft plan for the republic's development in the 12th 5-Year Plan period will be submitted for consideration by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

B.V. Kachura, Politburo member and secretary of the CPU Central Committee, and V.A. Sologub, member of the CPU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Trade Union Council, participated in the work of the session of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

A.P Lyashko, member of the CPU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

OFFER TO LAUNCH FOREIGN SATELLITES CITED

LD081142 Hamburg DPA in German 1007 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jul (DPA) -- The USSR is apparently prepared to accept orders to launch foreign satellites with Soviet rockets. The semiofficial Moscow press agency NOVOSTI reported on Tuesday that the Soviet trade association "Litsenzintorg" has set up a special "Cosmos" group to accept such orders.

The Soviet Government announced some time ago its willingness to develop cooperation in this area. In the opinion of Western observers, one motive for this could be the explosion of the American "Challenger" space shuttle. It seems that the USSR is now anxious to demonstrate the reliability of its own space technology.

According to "NOVOSTI," satellites would be taken to the orbit requested by the customers. The USSR would also take over minitoring and remote control. "NOVOSTI" gave no details about the 'fees' for such satellite lauches.

According to the agency, an "alternative" is also possible. Soviet organizations are prepared to launch their own on behalf of foreign firms if these firms "lease technical equipment installed on board the satellites." Thus, Soviet satellites could be fitted with foreign equipment for tests as well as scientific and technological experiements.

COSMONAUTS CONDUCT GEOPHYSICAL EXPERIMENTS

LD081400 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS - Today is the 118th day of the work of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev on space orbit.

Geophysical experiments within the framework of the program of the study of natural resources of the earth and of natural environment take up most of the working time of the crew of the "Mir"-"Soyuz T-15" manned complex. The cosmonauts are surveying the glaciers of the Pamirs and Tien Shan, farm lands of Kazakhstan, geological structures in the south of the Ukraine and the area of the Astrakhan natural preserve.

The program of the day also includes technical experiments, the installation of additional equipment in the station and two-hour physical training sessions.

In the coming days geophysical experiments will be continued.

According to the telemetric information and reports of the crew, the on-board systems of the "Mir" station are functioning normally. Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are in good health and feel well.